

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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NEW YORK.—SUMMER ENCAMPMENT OF THE STATE G. A. R. AT BROOKLYN—SOUNDING THE BUGLE—CALLS IN MUSIC HALL, JULY 28TH.
SEE PAGE 398.

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NOTICE.

FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,
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Under the assignment, and with the assent of Mrs. Miriam F. Leslie, the widow of Frank Leslie, and his sole legatee under his will, the publications of the House will be continued as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.

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L. W. ENGLAND, Assignee.

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THE POLITICS OF BUSINESS.

If we may judge from the present signs of the times, it would seem pretty clear that, in the pending Presidential campaign, the country may congratulate itself on the prospect of being spared the sound and fury of "a red-hot campaign." Many causes have conspired to produce this beneficent result. Prominent among these causes is the absence of "critical" issues, involving the life or death of the country; and the elimination of such issues may be said to date from the nominations made respectively by each of the great historical parties at Chicago and at Cincinnati. The nomination of General Grant for a third term would have opened the floodgates of an angry conflict, in which the charge of a meditated "imperialism" would have drowned, with its hoarse clamors, the still small voice of men pleading for economical policies and for administrative reforms; while the nomination of General Garfield offers to the country, in the case of his election, a reasonable ground for expecting that his administration, in its general methods and aims, would be at once a normal projection and lineal continuation of the administration of President Hayes. In like manner the nomination of General Hancock has wellnigh put an extinguisher on the fervid oratory by which, in former Presidential campaigns, the Republican canvassers have exhorted the soldier class "to vote as they shot." It is not easy to fan the smoldering embers of the late civil war, in the hope of making such a political bonfire out of them as shall light the way to a Republican victory, when it is a distinguished Union general who stands at the head of the Democratic forces, and when the Republican candidate has himself expressed the opinion, on a notable occasion, that the man who at this epoch "attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support."

And, then, the debatable territory in the present campaign is a comparatively narrow one. The Democratic Party enters into the conflict with the assumption (and almost with the admission of its adversary) that it may confidently count on the one hundred and thirty-eight votes of "the Solid South." The Republican Party enters into the conflict with the assurance that the great mass of the Northern States will adhere to its banner, leaving only a few "pivotal" States like New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana to bear the chief brunt of the campaign. There will be a strenuous canvass in States like Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, Ohio, California and Oregon, but we presume that in these there is a reasonable preponderance of chances in favor of the Republicans.

While we do not look with complacency on this sectional preponderance of the Democrats at the South and of the Republicans at the North, we are glad to recognize the fact that this sectional political schism is stripped of nearly all significance in the present canvass. It is historical, and no longer vital. The "bloody chasm" was filled when President Hayes restored the States of Louisiana and South Carolina to their rightful autonomy under the Constitution; and there was a "shaking of hands" across the late chasm when "the Confederate Brigadiers" helped to nominate "the hero of Gettysburg" as their chosen candidate for the Presidency.

It is a matter of congratulation that neither considerations of public safety nor considerations appealing to the "sentiments" of the people, need any longer stand in the way of the serious and practical business which will be devolved on

the administration of the Government during the next four years. General Garfield was entirely right when, in advance of his nomination, he held the following emphatic language: "The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money, and honest payment of all obligations." This, we are sure, is the direction in which "the leading thought" of the country is pointing to-day. The fervid Republicans who seek to place "the Southern issue" in the forefront of the campaign, and to fight the battles of the war over again in the lists of the Presidential canvass, are really contributing to the success of the Democratic candidate. The people see clearly enough that questions of public business and of civil administration cannot be safely intrusted to men whose minds are still saturated by the smoke and passion of the late civil war. And the people, too, see clearly enough that the election of General Hancock would put an end for ever to the hierarchical pretensions of the politicians who propose to rule the country simply by virtue of the war passions preserved in the bosom of peace.

And the Democrat who, in the presence of the mild and unostentatious administration of President Hayes, professes to be alarmed by the "centralizing tendencies" of the Republican Party, is likely to be suspected of raising a panic cry only because he fears to face the real issues which he knows to be on the country at the present juncture. It is a "bad year" for dealers in portents and spectres, whether they belong to the one party or to the other. And the party which shows itself the most willing and skillful to grapple with the real business problems of the present and the future is the party which is not only the most likely to deserve, but the most likely to receive, the suffrages of the people.

If the Democratic Party had maintained the purity and consistency of its ancient traditions in the matter of the currency, and if it could be trusted to reform the civil service by some agency a good deal more certain in its operation and more permanent in its effects than by a sweeping change in the mere incumbents of Federal place, we incline to think that its path to victory in the present campaign would be an open and easy one. Or if, with its comparative advantages under each of these heads, the Republican Party was not handicapped with obsolete notions of political economy in regard to the tariff, it might better hope for success by more clearly deserving it. Between the weakness and the strength of each of these two great parties, it seems to us that the independent and solid opinion of the country is likely to oscillate, until it shall finally gravitate to the one party or to the other, according to the conceived exigencies of the times and according to the tendencies which are likely to be most needed in the next Administration at Washington. What these tendencies are likely to be will become evident in the course of the impending canvass, and will call for further remark as soon as they shall be fully revealed.

OUR TRADE EXHIBIT.

THE trade exhibit of the United States for the fiscal year ending with the 30th of June, just made up by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that both the value of the imports of merchandise and the value of the exports of merchandise were larger than during any preceding year in the history of the country. The total exports for the year were \$835,793,924, and the total imports, \$667,885,565. In 1873, the next largest, the imports were \$522,479,920, and the exports \$642,136,210. For the year 1879 the exports were \$710,439,441, and the imports \$445,777,775. The value of the exports of merchandise during the last year exceeded the value of the exports of merchandise of the preceding year about \$125,000,000, or eighteen per cent., while the value of the imports of merchandise during the last year exceeded the value of such imports during the preceding year about \$222,000,000, or fifty per cent. The increase in the value of the imports of merchandise exceeded the increase in the value of the exports nearly \$97,000,000. The value of the imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed exceeded the value of such imports and exports during the preceding year about \$347,000,000, an increase of thirty per cent. "The rapid growth of the foreign commerce of the country"—we use the language of the report—"is strikingly exhibited by the fact that the value of the imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$1,503,679,489, being about eighty-one per cent greater than the value of the imports and exports of 1870, and nearly one hundred and nineteen per cent greater than the value of the imports and exports for 1860."

During the year just closed, for the first time since 1861, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports of the same nearly \$76,000,000. The fiscal year may fairly be regarded as the most prosperous

the nation ever had. As illustrating, comprehensively, the value of our merchandise exports and imports for twenty years, from 1860 to 1880 inclusive, with the excess of exports over imports, or the excess of imports over exports, in each year, we subjoin an exhibit from the latest official report:

| Year ended June 30 | Total exports | Imports | Excess of exports over imports | Excess of imports over exports |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1860... | \$333,676,067 | \$353,616,119 | ..... | \$20,040,052 |
| 1861... | 219,653,833 | 289,310,542 | ..... | 67,656,709 |
| 1862... | 190,670,501 | 189,336,677 | \$1,333,824 | ..... |
| 1863... | 268,961,447 | 243,336,815 | ..... | 25,624,632 |
| 1864... | 158,837,988 | 316,447,283 | ..... | 157,609,295 |
| 1865... | 166,029,303 | 238,745,580 | ..... | 72,716,277 |
| 1866... | 348,859,522 | 434,812,066 | ..... | 85,952,544 |
| 1867... | 294,506,141 | 395,761,096 | ..... | 101,254,955 |
| 1868... | 281,952,899 | 357,436,440 | ..... | 75,483,545 |
| 1869... | 286,117,097 | 417,506,379 | ..... | 131,389,282 |
| 1870... | 392,771,768 | 439,958,408 | ..... | 47,186,640 |
| 1871... | 442,520,178 | 520,236,684 | ..... | 77,716,506 |
| 1872... | 444,177,586 | 626,595,077 | ..... | 182,417,491 |
| 1873... | 622,479,920 | 642,136,210 | ..... | 119,656,288 |
| 1874... | 586,283,049 | 667,406,342 | 18,776,698 | ..... |
| 1875... | 513,442,711 | 633,005,436 | ..... | 119,562,725 |
| 1876... | 510,384,671 | 460,741,190 | 79,643,481 | ..... |
| 1877... | 602,475,220 | 451,323,126 | 151,152,094 | ..... |
| 1878... | 694,865,766 | 437,051,532 | 257,814,234 | ..... |
| 1879... | 710,439,441 | 445,777,775 | 264,661,666 | ..... |
| 18 0... | \$3,793,924 | 667,885,565 | 167,908,359 | ..... |

As to the bullion movement, taking the record of the last twenty years, the facts are both interesting and encouraging. From 1861 to 1879, there was a steady outflow of coin and bullion to Europe. Now, having become a creditor instead of a debtor nation, we are steadily adding to our store of the precious metals. In the year 1862 the excess of exports over imports was \$20,472,588, and up to 1876 it was never less than \$31,000,000 in any one year. In 1864 the exports exceeded the imports by \$92,280,929; in 1866 by \$75,343,979; in 1871 by \$77,171,964, and so on. In 1879 the excess of exports over imports was \$4,701,441. In 1880, as before stated, the tide turned and the imports exceeded the exports by \$75,891,391. The large influx of gold during the last fiscal year began in August, while this year the movement begins nearly a month earlier, \$800,000 gold from London and Havre having reached here last week.

THE COMPENSATION ACT.

THE Disturbance Compensation Bill, which has passed the British House of Commons by a decisive majority, has as its object the correction of abuses growing out of the ejection of tenants for non-payment of rents in certain parts of Ireland. It provides, substantially, that no tenant shall be ejected between the passage of the Act and December, 1881, if it shall appear to the tribunal in which, under an Act passed some years ago, agrarian cases are decided, that such non-payment of rent is owing to the tenant's inability to pay; that the tenant is willing to continue in the occupation, often holding upon just and reasonable terms as to rent, arrears of rent and otherwise, and that such terms are unreasonably refused by the landlord. This provision, to say the least of it, is humane, and we can only account for it on the ground that the Irish tenant is still regarded by the landlord as a vassal who has no rights which the privileged classes are bound to respect. The *Liverpool Post*, in portraying the situation out of which the proposed legislation has arisen, says:

"Up to 1870 no compensation whatever upon disturbance was given to farmers for anything they put on or in the land. They were turned out at their landlords' pleasure without a farthing. From 1870 compensation was granted by Mr. Gladstone's Act. But many landlords have largely resented themselves by forcing up the rents—a process called rack rent, almost unknown in England. Tenants could have no benefit on disturbance under Mr. Gladstone's Act if they did not pay their rents. Three bad seasons in 1877, 1878 and 1879 rendered it impossible for many of them to pay their rents, and the farmers to a large extent had to live on charity from England and America. Thereupon the landlords virtually say to certain tenants, 'Out you go. We won't wait, and as you can't pay your rent we will turn you out without the compensation which the 1870 Land Act meant you to have, and which in Ulster you would have without any Act at all.' But Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster say, 'No. A temporary inability to pay rent arising from overwhelming calamity shall not deprive those tenants of the status which is permanently secured to them (rent being paid) by custom in Ulster, and by the statute of 1870 in the rest of Ireland.' How is it to be secured to them? Both parties shall go before a judge, and if he finds the landlord unreasonable, he shall make the landlord wait or give some just concession. The operation of the Act is strictly limited to a brief time, the probable duration of cruel distress, and thus resembles the grace given by special Acts to acceptors of bills whose acceptances fall due at a time of commercial crisis."

The Bill will be strongly opposed in the House of Lords, and its defeat is by no means impossible, several of the Liberal peers being violently hostile to its passage. Its rejection would undoubtedly be followed by a renewal of agitation, and a possible renewal of outrages, in Ireland; and in this view of the case—leaving out entirely the consideration of justice—the success of the measure will certainly be hoped for by all well-wishers of the Empire.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

THE doctrine of "once a citizen always a citizen" has recently been reasserted in a most offensive fashion by the German Government. The facts in the case are substantially these: Some years ago, A. C.

Boisselier, who had emigrated from Germany to this country and settled in St. Louis, returned to the fatherland with his two sons, who were native Americans, born respectively in 1852 and 1854. The father became again a Prussian subject, but the sons before they became of age returned to the land of their birth, and are now living in St. Louis, where they exercise all the rights of American citizens. A year ago last November they were published as military fugitives by the Provincial Government of Eckenfoerde, in Sleswick, and in January, 1879, proceedings were commenced against them in the Royal Circuit Court under a statute which, if they had been convicted, would have confiscated the property coming to them as heirs of the elder Boisselier. The court, however, acquitted them very properly on the ground that the young men were not Prussian subjects but American citizens. The Boisseliers naturally supposed that this was the end of the matter; but it now appears that the father has received a letter from the President of the Royal Provincial Government at Sleswick, which takes the extraordinary ground that the court to which the Government itself had submitted the question did not possess jurisdiction; that its decision was based on an "erroneous presumption" that the sons were American citizens, and that orders have been given "to catch the sons as soon as they shall show themselves in Germany, and treat them as 'insecure military duty-bound fugitives,'" which means to put them into the military or send them as criminals into some penitentiary or fortress. The letter adds that the young men can evade such treatment only by making application to be dismissed from Prussian State allegiance before they enter the territory of the German Empire.

We can well understand the anxiety of the German Government to maintain its hold on persons of military age; but upon what ground it can claim the services of citizens of the United States, born here of naturalized parents, is, we must confess, entirely beyond our comprehension. It is stated that our Minister at Berlin will be instructed to institute inquiries and ask an explanation of the German authorities, and, if the facts shall prove to be as represented, we may hope that the State Department will assert the dignity and rights of American citizenship with an emphasis and clearness which will effectually deter Germany or any other European power from ever again asserting a doctrine so indefensible and a pretense so audacious.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

THE investigation by the Census Bureau into the growth and character of municipal debts in the United States has developed an array of facts on this important subject which, to say the least, cannot be contemplated with satisfaction. The results, so far as determined, show that the local indebtedness of the State of New York is \$224,079,859; of Pennsylvania, \$128,000,000; of New Jersey, \$47,314,802; of Illinois, \$51,821,691; of Ohio, \$41,490,574; of Massachusetts, \$87,000,000; of Wisconsin, nearly \$10,000,000; of Minnesota, over \$5,000,000; of Kansas, \$13,000,000; of Missouri, \$40,000,000; of Connecticut, \$17,000,000; of Rhode Island, \$12,000,000; of New Hampshire, \$5,500,000; of California, \$11,000,000; of Tennessee, \$10,000,000; of Iowa, \$6,000,000; of Nevada, \$900,000; of Indiana, \$14,000,000; of Louisiana, \$20,000,000, making a total of \$764,206,926. The totals in round numbers in all the other States amount to \$87,800,000. Thus the total local indebtedness of the United States, as computed for the census of 1880, appears to be \$852,006,926. The total county, town, and city indebtedness, as given in the census of 1870, was about \$515,000,000, of which \$328,000,000 were assigned to town and city. The remainder, about \$187,000,000, represented the debts contracted by the counties. The census officials believe that the census of 1880 will not reveal a large increase in this county debt, and will not be surprised to find that it is no larger than it was in 1870. The greater part of this debt was created by giving aid to railroads, and the counties have not invested their money in this way to any great extent since 1871. The increase in local indebtedness, therefore, which is exhibited, is due almost entirely to the action of cities and towns; it is municipal in character. The *Times* correspondent, who supplies these interesting details, adds that "there has been a remarkable change in the amount of State indebtedness. In 1830 the States owed only in the neighborhood of \$13,000,000. In the era of prosperity which followed, the heads of the people were turned. The crash of 1837 came, but the States had caught the fever of creating debt, and statistics collected for the first time in 1840 showed that the total State indebtedness, almost entirely contracted between 1830 and 1837, was \$188,610,000. The total had risen in 1870, according to the census, to \$352,866,000." The statistics now gathered show that to-day the total State indebtedness is only \$266,638,000, a

falling off of one-quarter in ten years. This decrease is accounted for almost wholly by repudiation in certain States."

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE news from Turkey represents a most grave condition of affairs. The reply of the Porte to the collective note of the Powers objects to the cession of such an enormous slice of territory to Greece, and says that the conference of Berlin did not authorize the Powers to arbitrate between Greece and Turkey, but merely to offer their good services as mediators. Hence the Porte refuses to be bound by the action of the so-called arbitrators. As concerns Montenegro, the Sultan expresses his willingness to carry out, as far as he can, the required cession of Albanian territory, and promises to aid the Montenegrins in their efforts to take possession of the places ceded. It now depends upon the great Powers either to maintain peace by joining together in good faith and insisting upon Turkey carrying out to the letter the obligations which they have imposed upon her, or else to risk the probably universal war which will ensue upon a decision of hostilities between Greece and Turkey.

About the time that General Burrows was flying, routed, before the pursuing Afghans a grand review was held in Windsor Park before the Queen. According to competent judges, the appearance, marching and drill of the forces on that occasion were almost perfect. The Queen, who was accompanied by several members of the Royal family, was very much pleased, and expressed her entire satisfaction with the manoeuvres. A new feature was introduced into the usual evolutions which promises to be very popular at such displays. While the cavalry and horse artillery had been passing the Queen's carriage at a canter, the field batteries had been forming along the whole length of the front, and they now came forward at a trot, unlimbered, loaded and fired a round. Then limbering up again, they rode to the rear, while the first cavalry brigade advanced in a long line, performing the sword exercise. Then halting, the brigade retired, doing pursuing duty, and as the heavy cavalry passed the Hussars and Lancers, these also, advancing, performed the sword and lance exercise. Then all the cavalry on the field combined in one charge past the Queen, at racing speed. The effect of these manoeuvres is said to have been remarkably fine; but how different was this mimic war in its results to that which was going on at about the same time on the banks of the Helms! The principal musical event of the present London season was the production of Boito's "Mefistofele." This opera—of which the libretto and music are both by Boito—was composed several years ago, and at the time of its first production in Italy was a complete failure. Years passed by, and Boito made many changes, cutting and pruning, until he reproduced it in Italy, where it made a grand success. This year Mr. Mapleson has produced it in London, and the musical world is wild with excitement over the revolution in Italian music which it promises. The composer has not restricted himself—as Gounod did—to the episode of *Marguerite*, but he accompanies *Faust* through all his temptations to the end of his career. Of course, such a scheme gives a wonderful variety to the composer of dramatic music. He has borrowed from Goethe the Prologue in Heaven, Easter revel, the part between *Faust* and *Mephistopheles*, the garden scene, the witches' sabbat, *Marguerite's* death, the classical sabbat, and *Faust's* death. Every scene and situation of these is full of musical suggestions, and Boito has given them life with wonderful success. He has adopted Wagner's style to a certain extent, but at the same time he has preserved the peculiar properties of the Italian school. Verdi's "Aida" showed that the great German method could be imitated in its essence by an Italian composer, and Boito's "Mefistofele" shows that it can be surpassed. This new departure is considered to form a revolution in Italian composition, and Boito is recognized as the most rising composer of the day.

The vacillating conduct and character of the present Pope Leo XIII. is so strongly opposed to that of his predecessor, Pius IX., and the policy which is at present pursued by the Vatican is so much at variance with that of the immediate past, that it has become a subject of general interest. The policy which has been adopted with regard to Belgium has brought about a withdrawal of the Bolivian Legation from Rome. The Pope censured the Belgian bishops in public for "too much zeal," and approved of their conduct in private. Nor did he do this with any double-faced intention, but merely from his inability to say "No" to any one. In France it has been the same thing. He could not make up his mind to support the Jesuits whom he hates, and he could not urge upon them to conform to the laws of the land. The French Ambassador, after almost daily conferences with Cardinal Nina, said he could "come to no other conclusion whatsoever," and finally the Pope adopted the abject counsel of ordering the Papal Nuncio in Paris to take a month's furlough as soon as the decrees were promulgated. The Nuncio replied that it was his duty to remain at his post, and that he should do so—an act of disobedience scarcely ever equalled in the annals of the Vatican. In Germany the Pope's vacillation has been so great that Cardinal Jacobini has peremptorily refused to take any further part in the negotiations between Germany and Rome unless he is endowed with full plenipotentiary powers.

Up to Saturday morning (July 31) the British military authorities had had no further communication with Candahar. The country from Krokak to Candahar is greatly disturbed, and it is believed that ten days will elapse before the messengers sent out to ascertain the details of General Burrows's defeat will be heard from.

In the meantime several tribes are reported to be collecting along the Bolan route, and General Phayre has been prevented marching to the rescue through lack of a proper force. It is admitted that Ayob Khan's army was vastly under-estimated, and that the attack upon Burrows's brigade has produced a most serious condition of affairs in the Afghan country. Heavy reinforcements are being hastened from India, and 12,000 men will be sent from England within a fortnight. General Sir Garnet Wolseley is mentioned as the possible commander-in-chief.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has issued a circular requiring all supervising inspectors of steamboats to make daily reports, and directing that every passenger and ferry steamer shall be visited several times in the interval covered by its inspection certificate. This is an eminently timely order, but, unfortunately, there is no law under which it can be enforced if the inspectors choose to disregard it. The inspection service can never be made what it should be until the defects in the existing laws are positively remedied.

The Democratic managers are blundering again. The whole drift and tendency of their campaign policy seems to be to exalt Mr. Tilden as a patriot, a statesman, a martyr, etc., rather than to develop the great personal strength of General Hancock and utilize the opportunity to deepen and intensify the popular appreciation of his patriotic record as an element of power in the canvass. They ought to understand that if their candidate is to be handicapped with all the sins and blunders of the party for the last twenty years, and made to play second fiddle to Mr. Tilden or anybody else, he will be beaten, just as every other candidate whom they have treated in this fashion has been beaten during the whole off hat period.

The growth of railroad enterprise in this country is very clearly shown by the statistics embodied in Poor's Manual, advance sheets of which have just been given to the press. These statistics show that during 1879 the gross earnings of 86,497 miles of railroad amounted to \$529,012,999, as against \$490,103,351 in 1878, and \$503,065,505 for 1875. The increase in the number of miles of road built during the year was 4,721. As the reports cover the operations of 84,232 miles out of the total of 86,497, it is probably safe to conclude that the total railroad earnings for 1879 amounted to nearly, if not quite, six millions of dollars. The total tonnage of the year was 67,092,549, as against 45,557,002 tons of freight carried in 1873, the year of the greatest prosperity to railroads prior to 1879.

THERE is said to be a decided improvement in the iron trade in Pennsylvania. Prices of pig-iron are stiffer and better, according to grade, by \$1 and \$2 than they were a few weeks ago. Old rails, that in the last two months were \$22 and \$23 a ton, are now in active demand at \$26 and \$27, and large quantities are not to be obtained even at higher figures, manufacturers holding off for better prices. Several large orders have been taken by manufacturers within the last few days for new railroad iron, and the mills controlled by them will at once go into active operation. This improvement in the iron trade, of course, affects the coal market favorably; but it is understood that the operators will continue the present system of half-weekly suspensions for another month, instead of removing the restrictions on production.

It is intimated that suits may be brought against the directors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company on behalf of the stockholders whose interests have been so injuriously affected by their mismanagement. The suits, it is said, will be brought under an Act of the Legislature which provides that every director voting for any division of profits not actually earned shall be personally liable for the amount so divided unless he enters a formal protest and causes his protest to be published in the daily newspapers. There certainly should be some way in which to protect stockholders against the criminal mismanagement of their property by boards of directors, and in this case it would seem that the simple enforcement of the law upon proof of the facts in the case, would fully accomplish that result, if, indeed, the directors are not as bankrupt as the corporation they have wrecked.

The last addition to the list of society insurance associations is the Beneficiary Fund of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of New York. This society was incorporated on the 11th of May last, and is designed to supply a fund for the benefit of families of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, and the sons of such, sixteen years of age and over, who may receive membership. The fee for membership is fixed at fifty cents, the death assessment at ten cents, and the death benefit at \$500. Nearly every one of the benevolent societies in the United States which observe a certain amount of secrecy in their business has now in successful operation an enterprise for securing a gratuity to the families of deceased members more or less similar to the above plan. Under the general scheme, no large salaries and commissions are paid out of the assessments of the members, nor is the money devoted to the erection of costly buildings. Contests for the payment of claims after death are unknown, and no portion of the sum guaranteed in life is ever deducted on technical irregularities. The success of this feature of secret society life has led to the inception of quite a number of Orders in the United States during the past five years, for the express object

of securing at least a burial fund for deceased members; and day after day, the clerks engaged in the drygoods business, in our bank, fire and marine insurance offices, the Post Office, Custom House, various departments of the City Government, and, in fact, employees of nearly every trade and profession, are organizing these simple, secure and practical associations.

THE bill for the Afghan war, so greatly in excess of all expectation, is giving John Bull a good deal of annoyance. The truth appears to be, that the Government of India, the heads of a military monarchy, after rushing into a needless war, failed to ascertain not only its probable cost, but the actual expenditure upon it month by month. The *Spectator* says it is a positive fact that no statement of the money paid monthly by the treasuries on military account was ever laid before Government. The war had been going on for two years before it was discovered that the sums expended in excess of the sums reckoned on were of a magnitude such as affects even the finance-managers of empires. It was no blunder of a few score thousands, or even of a million or so, such as has once or twice occurred before in Indian accounts, but of at least \$18,000,000 a year. It was calculated that the war would cost \$30,000,000, whereas it has already cost nearly \$75,000,000, according to the confession of the Indian authorities. And the *Spectator* says: "If we get out of the war, an utterly purposeless war, begun in arrogance and ending in ruddle, for about \$100,000,000, we shall be surprised; and if it lasts another year, \$125,000,000 will not pay the bill, even though we do not include in it the great and permanent addition which it will incidentally force us to make to the wages of the native Sepoys." If the latest news from Afghanistan is to be relied upon, and unfortunately there is no room to doubt it, it is quite obvious that the war is by no means over, and the estimate of the London journal may prove to be nearer the mark than seemed probable when it was made a fortnight ago. We can scarcely wonder, in the face of facts like these, that John Bull is rapidly losing his admiration for the "splendors" of the Beaconsfield foreign policy.

THE public will very generally approve the movement now making to put an end to the garbage-dumping nuisance in the Bay. Three civil suits for damages have been instituted against the head of the Street Cleaning Bureau, and it is understood that an injunction will be applied for to restrain the Police Board or any of its employees from dumping any of their garbage or street sweepings at sea excepting on the first of the ebb tide. Besides this, Mr. Corbin, who is interested in Manhattan Beach, has served a notice in writing upon the Comptroller of this city that he will begin a suit against the city for damages, a notice of thirty days being required by law before the city can be sued. With these suits and the criminal charges against such employees of the bureau as may be found hereafter violating the law, it may be said that the war is fairly inaugurated. Mr. Corbin declares that he will prosecute the struggle until the illegal dumping of garbage off Manhattan Beach is stopped, and he is not the man to recede from a position once assumed. As an illustration of the pernicious results of the present methods of dumping, it is mentioned that the shores of Governor's Island are frequently littered with garbage and dead animals floated in at flood tide. An official statement shows that during the last six months, just 500 animals have been washed ashore, and have been either buried or burned by workmen employed for the purpose. Unless the evil shall be abated, it will be necessary to construct a sea wall around the island for its protection. As a temporary remedy a cordon of logs is being built. By all means, let the courts intervene as speedily as possible for the protection of the harbor and of the public health, now so seriously endangered.

THE action of the Government in dragging the Ponca Indians from their homes, in defiance of every consideration of justice and fair play, is justly provoking the condemnation of all right-thinking citizens. A statement recently issued by Bishop Clarkson of Nebraska, and other members of the relief committee, states that some four hundred of the Poncas are still in the Indian Territory, whither they were forcibly removed, and where they are detained against their protest. Since their removal there, more than two hundred have died of malarious fever, and the survivors are dispirited and unhappy, regarding themselves, with too much truth, as the victims of Government rapacity and deceit. One hundred and fifteen members of the tribe have returned to their old reservation, and are diligently at work putting land under cultivation, and trying to recover what they lost by their removal from their farms. It is gratifying to observe that friends of the Poncas in Nebraska are preparing to test legally the question of the right of the Government to rob them of their property; and it is to be hoped that meanwhile the arbitrary and vindictive proceedings of the agents in charge of the reservation may be so held in check as to secure to the peaceable and law-abiding Indians exemption from further outrages and brutalities. As indicating the spirit in which the agency is conducted, we may cite the fact that one of the chiefs who disobeyed some command of the agent, was ordered by him to be taken to Fort Reno for imprisonment for life, and when the chief protested, was shot through the head in the agent's office, by his order. The white employees are constantly armed and form a military guard, and the Poncas, since this assassination, being unarmed, are of course utterly hopeless and helpless.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE cotton worm is doing some damage in the South.

WHEAT harvesting has begun in Wisconsin and Dakota, with very favorable weather.

THERE was a two hours' snow-storm on the summit of Mount Washington July 29th.

A FIRE in Buffalo, N. Y., July 29th, destroyed lumber-yards and sawmills valued at \$225,000.

THE fusion of the Democrats and Greenbackers in Maine has been completed, the former securing four of the Presidential Electors.

GENERAL HANCOCK and Hon. William H. English have formally accepted the Democratic nominations in letters published on Saturday.

FORTY-EIGHT chiefs and headmen of the Uncompaghe Utes have signed the treaty, and Ouray assures the commission that the others will do so.

THE Massachusetts Republican Convention will meet, September 15th. It is thought that the whole State ticket, with probably one exception, will be renominated.

THE captain of the schooner *George Washington*, of Baltimore, has made affidavit that his vessel was boarded and searched by a Spanish war vessel on his homeward trip.

FOUR employees of the New York Street Cleaning Bureau, charged with illegally dumping refuse in the Bay, were last week sentenced to the penitentiary for sixty and ninety days.

A NATIONAL Labor Convention, held at Sharon, Pa., July 29th, indorsed the nominations of Garfield and Arthur for President and Vice-President. Fifteen States were represented.

SEVERAL vessels of the American whaling fleet in the Arctic regions have been seen by the revenue cutter *Corwin*, which, however, was unable to render assistance because of the ice.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT has ordered the militia to Jonesboro, Ga., in consequence of the killing of a colored man and his daughter by masked men, and the excitement prevailing therefrom.

POST-OFFICE Department officials estimate the total deficiency for the present fiscal year at \$2,600,000, and if it is kept within this amount it will be less than for any previous year since 1867.

GEORGE M. BRANSCOM, of Jacksonville, Fla., has been committed for trial in New York on the charge of having forged and uttered bonds of the city of Jacksonville to the amount of from \$135,000 to \$160,000.

THE Kansas Greenbackers have nominated H. P. Vrooman for Governor. The Ohio Greenbackers have nominated a full State ticket. The New Jersey Democratic State Convention will be held September 1st.

THE Democratic campaign in this city was opened, July 28th, by a mass ratification meeting, at which Mr. Tilden presided, and speeches were made by Congressmen Randall, Ewing and Tucker, and Senator Jones and others.

THE total receipts of the Internal Revenue Department from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, were \$123,981,919, against \$113,449,621, in 1879, showing a total increase from internal revenue of \$10,532,298.

WILLIAM H. CUSHMAN, formerly President of the First National Bank of Georgetown, Col., was arraigned in New York on July 30th, charged with having misappropriated and embezzled the funds of the bank to the amount of over \$100,000.

THE Abbott and Butler Democrats in Massachusetts have agreed to call a joint Convention for September 1st. General Butler can have the regular nomination for Governor, if he insists, on condition that he accepts the Cincinnati platform.

DURING the triennial Templar Conclave at Chicago, commencing August 16th, \$4,000 in prizes will be awarded for drilling. Over 100,000 invitations have been issued for the ball in the Exposition Building, and 1,389 tents that will hold 7,200 people have been erected.

THE jury on the *Seawanhaka* disaster have rendered a verdict that the loss of life was the result of a fire caused by the bursting of the clasp of one of the tubes in the starboard boiler, whereby the flames were driven under the grate-bars into the fire-room, thereby igniting the woodwork.

COLONEL VAILLES, of the Mexican army, with 520 men, attacked Victoria's band of Apaches on July 21st, forty miles from Fort Quitman. The fight was indecisive. On the 26th the Mexicans again attacked the Indians, but they succeeded in escaping. In both fights the Mexicans lost nine men, and the Indians four. Colonel Grierson is waiting on this side the line to attack the Indians.

Foreign.

HOSTILITIES have been begun between the Albanians and Montenegrins. Serbia has ordered the mobilization of her army.

THE Master of the Rolls has granted a judgment against Albert Grant for £120,000 in favor of the Emma Silver Mining Company.

FRANCE and Mexico have agreed to resume diplomatic relations, and they will appoint their respective representatives on the 5th of October.

It is reported that the figurehead of the missing training-ship *Atalanta* was picked up at sea by a British bark which arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, July 29th.

ENGLISH Liberals, in view of a possible conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons over the Irish Compensation Bill, propose holding meetings in favor of abolishing the hereditary peerage and creating an elective Senate.

It is believed in official circles that the Porte will come to a direct understanding with Montenegro and cede Dulcigno and the Bojana district. The Greek question will be reopened, at the request of the Sultan, on the ground that Turkey was not heard at the Berlin Conference.

IN accordance with the Convention between France and the United States instituting a Commission to adjudicate claims for private losses arising from the secession war and Franco-German war, France has appointed M. Geoffroy, Commissioner; M. Lamen, Agent; and M. Chambrun, Counselor.

THE Constantinople papers have been threatened with suspension if they reproduce articles hostile to Turkey. The Sultan is continuing military preparations and endeavoring to obtain a small advance of money. It is said that the European Powers are determined to carry out to the last extremity the conditions of the Berlin Conference. A military paper says that the number of Turkish troops stationed on the Greek frontier is 24,000 foot, 1,440 horse, and 218 cannon, ready for active service.

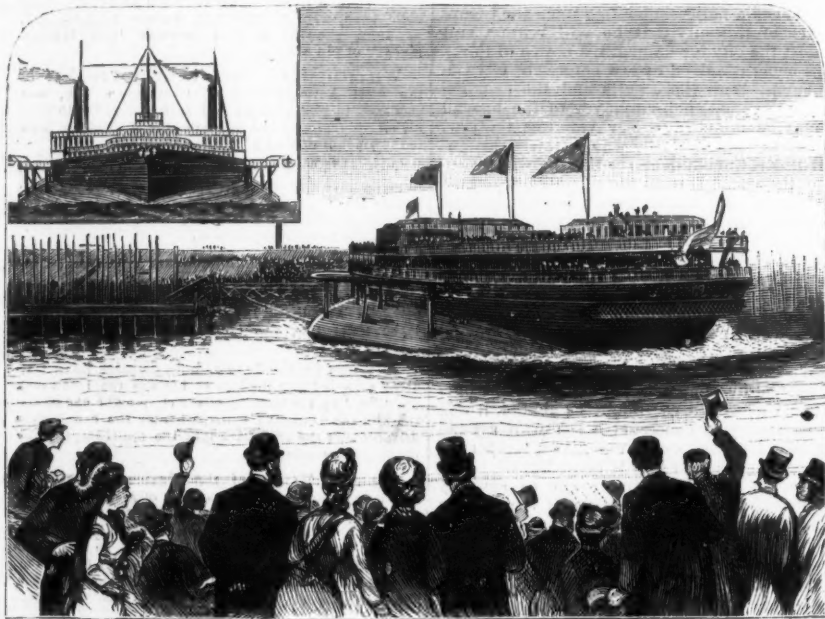
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 399.



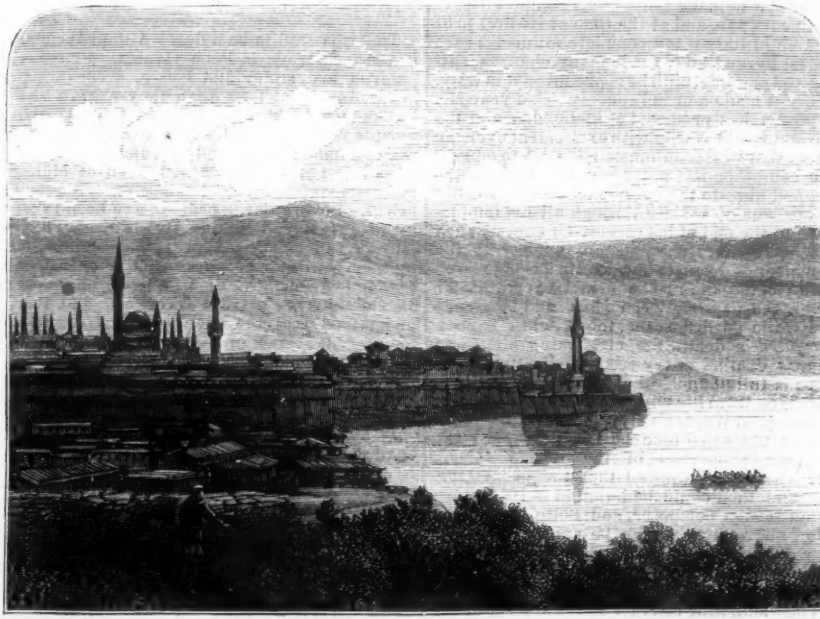
GERMANY.—MUELLER'S "PROMETHEUS" GROUP IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, BERLIN.



FRANCE.—THE NEW MONUMENT TO THE REPUBLIC IN PARIS.



SCOTLAND.—LAUNCH OF THE CZAR'S YACHT AT GLASGOW.



GREECE.—JANNINA CITY CEDED TO GREECE BY THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.



SPAIN.—A SESSION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE ON THE MOORISH QUESTION, IN THE PALACE OF THE PRESIDENCY, MADRID.

PENNSYLVANIA'S
NEW
INSANE HOSPITAL.

THE new Insane Hospital for the southeastern district of Pennsylvania, located near Norristown, and formally opened on July 12th, has a capacity of 750 patients, with provisions for extension looking to the accommodation, if necessary, of 2,000. The origin of the institution may be briefly stated: Some years ago the insane wards of all, or nearly all, the State charitable institutions became so crowded, that serious thoughts were entertained of building an asylum for the insane alone, but it was finally determined to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation for the erection of a hospital. This application was favorably considered, an appropriation made, and in the Spring of 1877 the work of erection was commenced. On the 17th of February, 1880, the work was finished, and the institution was handed over to the commission appointed to take charge of it. The hospital occupies an elevated site on the north of Norristown, and overlooks the valleys of Stony Creek and the Schuylkill River. The main part faces the southeast, and the buildings are so placed that all parts of them have good ventilation, and are flooded by sunlight at some hour of the day.

The hospital consists of seven ward buildings (as shown on the extreme right and extreme left of our illustration), an administration building, amusement hall, chapel, kitchen, boiler-house and laundry—in all eleven distinct structures. The ground area of each ward building is 15,816 square feet. Each has four wards, all complete in themselves, with dining-room, wash-room, bathroom, etc. The kitchen is furnished with a range thirty-two feet long, with a full complement of steam-kettles, boilers, and cooking apparatus of every description. The laundry contains eighteen steam wash-tubs, three washing-machines, a centrifugal wringer, steam mangles and all other necessary appliances. An engine propels all machinery connected with the place. There are also boiler-houses containing six boilers, with a capacity of 800 horse-power. These furnish steam to drive the engine and supply heat to the buildings by a system of indirect radiation. Underground air-ducts are used for ventilation. All the buildings are provided with fireproof stairways, and the grounds and buildings are provided with both

water and gas brought from Norristown. The hospital and grounds cover about 265 acres. The cost of the institution was \$590,000. All the buildings are of brick, the trimmings are of blue marble from quarries near Norristown; the interior finish is of Carolina pine, oiled. The architects, Messrs. Wilson Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, have made no attempt at architectural display, their sole object having evidently been to construct a well-arranged and thoroughly-built institution.

SERVANTS' FEES IN EUROPE.

A PETTY but endless trouble of the traveler in Europe for the first time is the matter of gratuities. You give a trifle all the time to every one who does you the least service. Even for an ap-

parently friendly word of information on the street you are expected to pay in this way. In England it is "a tip"; in France, the *pour-boire*; in Italy, *buono mane*, the good hand; in Germany it is *trink-geld*, drink money. It is not much money in any one instance, but foots up pretty well after an active day's work. The practical trouble, however, is to know what to give. The inhabitants and the servants themselves know exactly what they are entitled to, for it is a matter of right, just as much as any other charge, although the amount is never fixed or published in any written form for the information of strangers. They must learn it by experience.

We, as a rule, to whom the European measures are new, give too much. Englishmen of rank and wealth complain that Americans raise the costs of travel wherever they go.

For the gratuity of cab-drivers, waiters at restau-

your stateroom, will each expect a fee in gold—ten shillings (\$2.50) at least—from a single passenger; and \$5 if you have baths brought into your room every morning, are particular about having your wines warmed or iced, or, in short, use the servants up to their full capacity. When the passage is \$60 to \$75 or less, these fees are less—about one-half of the figures above. The "boots" also look to be remembered, about one-half the amount given the steward.

The expense of this gratuity business in ordinary travel is in general rather exaggerated. The sums given are very small, and you get a great deal for them—a willing, perfect, kindly service which you do not get in our country at all. To the traveler the custom is an annoyance rather than a burden.

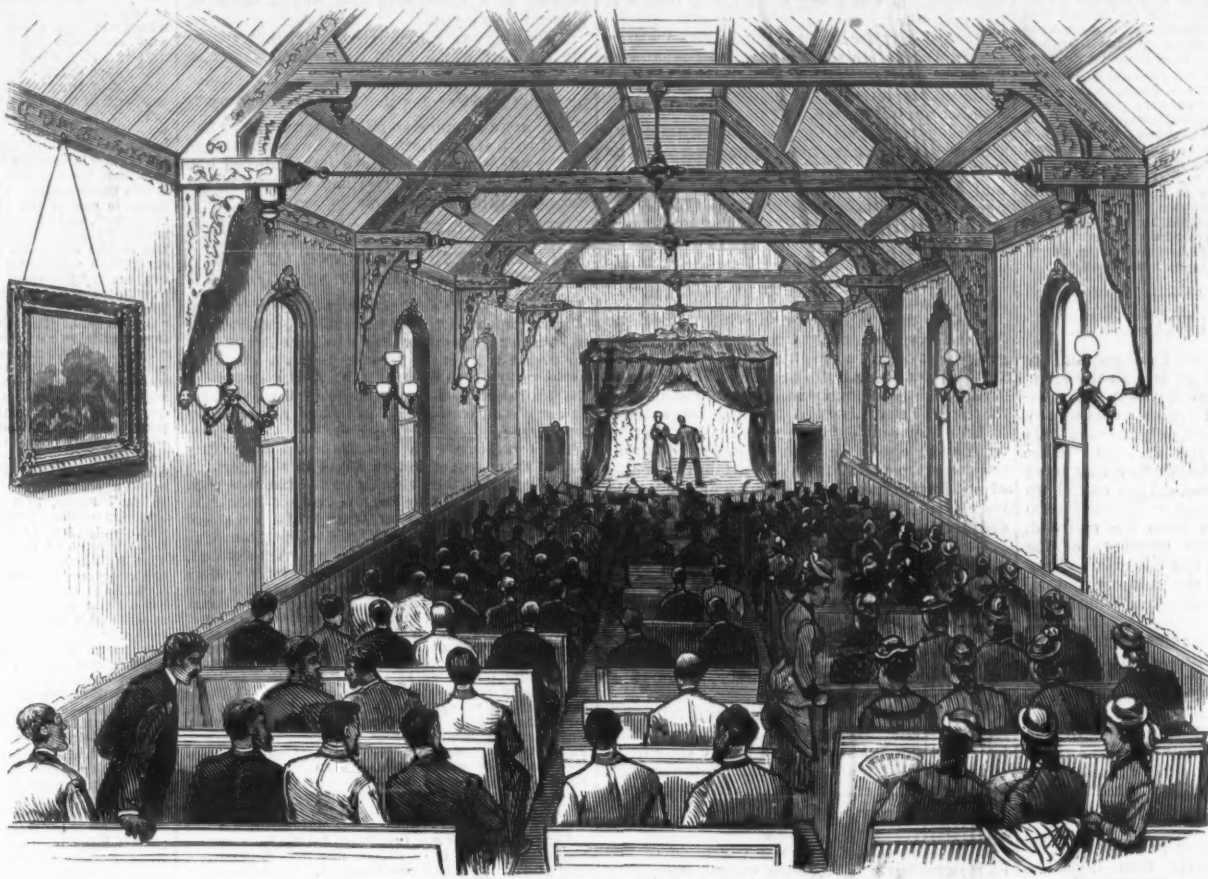
The usage degrades and demoralizes and unmans him who takes the vail, or gift, or tip, or bounty, or whatever you please to call it; yet a great portion

rants, etc., the recognized European usage is in England one penny for every shilling spent in fare or at the table, and in France and Italy two sous for every franc spent. This rule disposes of a large portion of the cases.

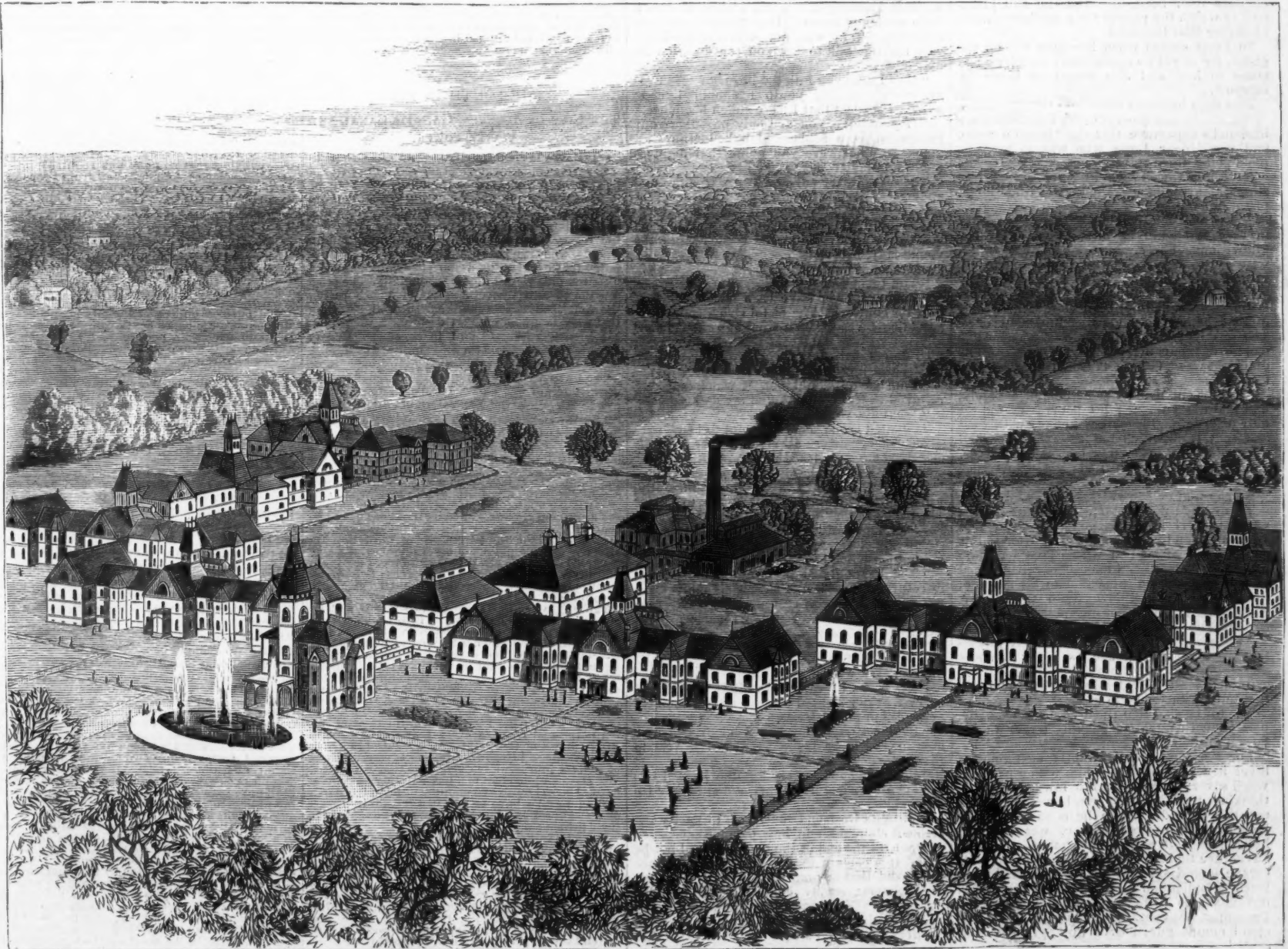
For porters, twopence in England and two sous on the Continent for every piece of luggage handled, if it is only to carry it across a pavement. An umbrella or a shawl is a piece as well as a trunk. The driver of an omnibus, cab or *fiacre*, as a point of etiquette and out of professional consideration for the porters, will refuse to touch a piece of luggage himself, even to lift it from three feet away into his vehicle.

Visiting at private houses of the upper classes in England, the servants expect their tips in gold coin if your stay is over a day or two. The smallest English gold coin is a ten-shilling piece—\$2.50. You "see" the footman, who attends your bedroom; the maid, if you have ladies, who serves their chambers; the butler, who has charge of the dining-room and force of waiters; the keeper, if you hunt; the groom you use, if you ride, or the head of the stables if there are several, and generally any servant that you specially use. You will soon learn how to grade these fees according to the rank of the servant and the length of your visit.

On first-class ocean steamers the gratuities are much analogous to those in a gentleman's house. The steward who waits on you at the table, and the one who attends



INTERIOR OF THE HALL FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT AND AMUSEMENT OF PATIENTS.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—THE NEW STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT, NEAR NORRISTOWN.
FROM SKETCHES BY S. F. YEAGER.

of the people of Great Britain and Europe do receive their wages in this way, look for it, and feel no humiliation in the transaction. You can scarcely insult anybody across the water by offering them anything, no matter what appears to be his or their official position. I have given a shilling in London to uniformed policemen, and a franc in Paris to magnificent-looking hotel managers. A Philadelphia acquaintance in London had several hundred dollars brought to him from his banking house, one of the largest there, by a clerk of the establishment, and the nattily-dressed young gentleman asked for a shilling for his services. Imagine the consequences of offering ten cents to a conductor of an American railway who had shown you to your seat in the car and given you information as to when to get out; yet this is done all over England every day, and the uniformed and respectable-looking guard hangs around stickily till he gets his sixpence.

LOTTA'S BURGLAR.

It was unprecedented at Erisham for the students to break out so late in the term. Still more unprecedented was it for a potent, grave and reverend senior to have any share in the mischief. Yet, only three nights before Commencement, the students "made things howl," and Tom Anstruther was head and front of the offending. They nailed up over the chapel-door the sign, "To Providence and way-stations," stolen from the railroad. They serenaded obnoxious members of the faculty in terms anything but flattering. They built a huge bonfire on the campus and indulged in a promiscuous song-and-dance performance around it.

In the midst of the uproar there was the cry of "Faculty! faculty!" followed by an instant hush. The students scattered in all directions, Anstruther as fast as any—faster, indeed, when he found himself closely followed. His particular pursuer appeared to be one of the younger and more active of the professors, who quite caught the spirit of the chase. Tom found it impossible to shake him off. Was the valedictorian of the graduating class to be caught thus ignominiously?

An open basement-window gave him an inspiration. He sped past it; then, doubling cleverly on his foot, sprang through it and laughed to hear his footsteps grow fainter in hot pursuit up the street.

Upstairs Lotta Desmond was brushing out her pretty brown hair preparatory to retiring. On her daintily-frilled toilet-table, looking oddly out of place, lay Cousin Jim's revolver. There had been a great many jokes about that revolver. Her uncle and cousin had solemnly installed Lotta as man of the house during their absence. Jim had reminded her of the exploits of brave Mrs. Brown and plucky Mrs. Peters, as recorded by the *Daily Chronicle*. The first of these ladies had, alone and unarmed, held a burglar captive until help came. The second, under like circumstances, had completely routed two desperate villains.

And Lotta had demanded Jim's pistol and declared that she only longed for a chance to emulate their heroism. And Jim had promised to watch the papers for a similar mention of daring Miss Desmond.

So Lotta smiled when her eyes fell on the pistol, for as yet no opportunity for glory had come to her, and Jim would be home to-morrow.

Just then her aunt came into the room, fancying, as she had fancied every night since her husband's departure, that she "heard a noise, and would dear Lotta, who was so fearless, mind going down-stairs to investigate?"

So Lotta thrust her little bare feet into slippers, threw on a wrapper and sallied forth, pistol in hand.

Aunt Lucy detained her with a last word—in case it should be any one, to "let her know immediately, immediately; but otherwise not to disturb her, as she was extremely fatigued."

With a dim recollection that the dining-room window had not been closed, the young girl made her noiseless way thither at once. The gas had been put out and a miserable candle left burning. What Lotta saw by its dim light was a tall young man, rather roughly clad.

Alas! Tom, usually something of a dandy, had that night donned his poorest array, his hair disordered, his clothes grimed with dust and soot, from which not even his face had escaped, coolly examining her uncle's silver. Spirit of Mrs. Brown and Mrs.—the other lady—inspire her!

"Drop that or I fire!"

Tom turned with a start. What he saw was a pretty girl in a charming negligé, whose voice and hand both shook as she uttered this doubtful threat, and in whose face a certain timid determination, a look of one frightened at her own daring, appealed to his sense of humor. But it would never do to laugh at her. Besides, that pistol in her uncertain, unfamiliar hand was no joke. So he said with due humility: "I surrender. But for heaven's sake put up that revolver! You are as likely to shoot yourself as me."

"Not at all," evidently nettled. "I am perfectly accustomed to using it."

Need it be said that this was a deliberate lie, uttered with intent of striking terror to the bosom of the robber?

For the same purpose Lotta continued to level her pistol and eye him with much outward severity and not a few inward tremors, thinking withal that your housebreaker is not the bold desperado he is painted. Still keeping watch over one is weary work, heigh-ho! Tom rapidly determined to see the adventure through. Time enough to make his escape should she call for help or should any fresh complication arise. He hoped she was not going to keep him standing all night. Presently he ventures to suggest that she could mount guard over him quite as well seated.

Lotta assented gladly. Her burglar was quite a model, she thought. And why should she incur herself longer with that unnecessary pistol, of which, she acknowledged

to herself, she was much more afraid than was her prisoner?

Accordingly she laid it carefully down within reach. Then, with what seemed to Tom a most amazing underrating of his strength, she announced her intention of holding him until assistance should arrive.

To him the situation was not without its charm. It does not often happen to any of us that a pretty girl will insist on sitting next us and holding our hands—and that she was pretty, exceedingly pretty, Anstruther managed to satisfy himself in spite of the stingy light.

Once or twice he addressed a remark to his fair captor, but she discouraged all attempt at conversation.

And so they sat in silence, while the candle burned low and finally went out, and the cold gray light of dawn crept into the room. Even this did not cause Lotta to change her position. And, looking curiously at her, the young man discovered that his stern guardian was asleep!

How long and dark were the lashes resting on the fair cheek, he thought, gazing down at the sweet, peaceful face framed in its wealth of nut-brown hair. Surely none of the young lady's ball-dresses could set off her beauty as did that old blue wrapper.

Tom was strongly tempted, in his character of robber, to steal a kiss, but there was a certain odd chivalry in his composition that kept him from taking any advantage of her unconsciousness. He withdrew his hands from hers without awakening her—such cold, little, soft hands! And no wonder. The chill breath of early morning made him shiver, although it was June.

He might as well make her comfortable before he went. He groped his way into the hall. On the hat-stand lay a heavy shawl. In it he wrapped his unconscious captor as well as he could, then left through the still open window.

If Miss Desmond was not the belle of the college ball it was because, strictly speaking, there are no longer belles of balls. But, in the language of the other young ladies, she "received a great deal of attention." And how she did enjoy herself!

About the eleventh hour Cousin Jim begged to introduce his friend, Mr. Anstruther.

Lotta's large eyes grew larger with astonishment. Mr. Anstruther composedly requested the pleasure of a dance, and before she could collect herself sufficiently to refuse, his arm encircled her and they were gliding over the polished floor in perfect time and measure.

"You have my step exactly," said Miss Desmond, when they stopped.

"Have I? Then it must be by direct inspiration, for I never was known to keep time with any one before."

Now did ever a man waltz to perfection without knowing it? Lotta looked at him a little contemptuously. Her thought did him injustice. Tom was not affecting modesty, only making talk to keep off the question he expected.

"May I take you into the library? There is an anxious-looking youth I should like to avoid. I suspect that I have stolen his dance."

"If you have, you are only pursuing your profession as a robber," laughed Miss Desmond. "What were you doing that night in uncle's dining-room?"

Then it all came out, and Tom explained and apologized, seated in an alcove of the great college library.

"And how frightened you were when I and the pistol appeared on the scene!" said the young lady, maliciously.

"I was not!"—indignantly.

"You turned very pale."

"Then we must have been a well-matched pair for courage. The pistol shook so in your hand that I was afraid it would go off accidentally. That was the worst feature of the case, for I do not believe yet that you would have been bloodthirsty enough to shoot me."

"I am sure I would not. I was immensely relieved to wake up and find my captive fled."

"What did you do?"

"Counted the spoons and went to bed."

"The spoons were all right. There was but one thing stolen that night."

"Mercy! what was that?"

"Only the burglar's heart!"—sentimentally.

Lotta looked at him and began to laugh. Then she said:

"You might advertise for it as people do for stolen articles. And you might say, 'Of no value to any one but the owner.'"

"Thank you, but I am not sure that I want it returned," said Anstruther, laughing too, but letting his eyes rest upon her fair face until the warm color surged up beneath his gaze.

"Thou hast a thief in either eye."

"Would steal it back again,"

he quoted, low.

Lotta was a little glad as well as a good deal sorry that her ill-used partner at this moment appeared in the doorway.

"Before that fellow comes can't you promise me one more dance?" murmured Anstruther.

"I am engaged for all but the last. I can give you that one if you are going to stay till the end."

How Miss Desmond contrived to pacify the rightful claimant, and how partner succeeded partner till the end of the evening, need not be told. It is certain that she enjoyed no dance as she did that last one with Tom. And then Tom's worst enemy could not criticize his dancing.

As he relinquished her to her cousin's care, Anstruther heaved a sigh of exaggerated but very real regret.

Then Lotta put out an impulsive little hand and said hastily:

"Mr. Burglar, if you can conquer your fancy for entering people's windows enough

to call in a more orthodox way, I shall be pleased to see you."

"Thank you," murmured Anstruther, pressing the soft warm hand with quick unnecessary warmth.

"Happy's the wooling that's not long a-doing."

The acquaintance so oddly begun was prosecuted with ardor. Lotta's burglar laid hot siege to her affections, and before long induced her to set up housekeeping—I had almost written housebreaking—with him.

PLEASURE ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R. OF NEW YORK.

FOLLOWING its annual custom of having one encampment in Winter for business, and another in Summer for pleasure, the New York Division of the Grand Army of the Republic began a grand reunion in Brooklyn on July 28th. The members of the Brooklyn posts took charge of their visitors, and made an exceedingly lively and pleasant day for them.

The ferryboats from New York and Jersey City landed at the foot of Fulton Street in the morning the delegates and the visiting posts from this city. They were received by Rankin Post, of Brooklyn, and Law Benedict Post, of Albany, and were conducted to the Pierpont House, in Montague Street, where the headquarters were established. The line of the parade was formed in Montague Street. The members of the posts and the delegates were escorted by the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, of Brooklyn, under command of Colonel James McLeer, and a detachment of the Eighth Regiment of New York. The streets through which the parade moved were gay with flags and bunting, the public buildings and many private dwellings were finely decorated.

The line of march was as follows: Up Montague Street and along Court Street, Joralemon Street, Fulton Street, Smith Street, Schermerhorn Street, Lafayette Avenue, Clinton Avenue, Fulton Street, Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue to the Music Hall at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue. About 1,500 men were in line. The order was: Grand Marshal and staff, Fourteenth Regiment, Eighth Regiment, Grand Army posts, officers of Convention and delegates. Music was furnished by the Fourteenth Regiment Band. The march was begun at 10:45, and at 12:30 the hall was reached. Here the delegates were welcomed to Brooklyn by Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt. Allusions to Grant, Hancock, Sherman and other heroes of the war were received with enthusiasm.

The response on the part of the veterans was made by Department Commander L. Coo Young, of Binghamton. His references to the work done in Brooklyn for the Soldiers' Home were applauded, and three cheers were given for Henry Ward Beecher and Corporal Tanner for their work in behalf of that enterprise. Speeches were made by General Lewis A. Wagner, commander-in-chief, Henry A. Barnum, John F. Henry, of Brooklyn, and Corporal Tanner, who holds the office of Tax Collector in Brooklyn. A feature of the proceedings was the bugle-calls, which were given on opposite sides of the gallery, and which produced the utmost enthusiasm among the boys. After the public proceedings a secret session of the delegates was held. The body adjourned at 3 P. M. to go to Coney Island, taking a boat at the foot of Montague Street for the depot of the Sea Beach Railroad at Bay Ridge. There the train for the island was taken, and the delegates spent several hours in sight-seeing and partook of a liberal banquet. The bands of the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments, of Brooklyn, furnished an abundance of excellent music. On the 29th the soldiers indulged in an excursion to, and in an old-fashioned clam-bake on, Glen Island.

THE SOUTH IN 1880.

THE CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA.—ITS CANAL AND WATER-POWER.

AUGUSTA is the third city in population and importance in Georgia, and the second in point of age. The town was laid out in the year 1735, under authority from the Government of Great Britain, and in the following year a British garrison was stationed in the place. A frontier outpost, it was the resort for scouts and trappers and Indian traders, who bartered with the savages. It is computed that over two thousand pack-horses and six hundred men visited the place annually. The town was the theatre of several severe struggles during the American Revolution. Three of the cannon that were mounted on Fort Cornwallis, the principal British work, are still in existence. One of them is in possession of a local military company, and is used in firing salutes.

The progress of the city up to the commencement of the late war was slow. The population in 1860 was 12,493. Since the war a spirit of enterprise has seized the people, particularly in regard to manufactures, and the advancement of the place has been something remarkable for an inland Southern city.

The United States Census of 1870 showed a population of 15,385. A city census in 1872 placed the number at 19,985; another census in 1875 gave a result of 23,768, and still another, in 1879, showed that the population had increased to 27,012. There are at present not less than 30,000 inhabitants within the corporate limits of the city. This estimate does not include the population of the adjoining villages, which amounts to several thousand more.

Augusta is at the head of navigation of the Savannah River, and a considerable business is done by small steamboats plying between the city and Savannah.

The city is regularly laid off in squares, and its streets are wide and level. Broad and Green Streets are two of the finest boulevards in the Union. The width of the former is 167 feet, with substantial pavements on either side. Spacious and well-lighted stores line it for more than a mile. Among these are several wholesale establishments which carry on an extensive trade with the surrounding country. The volume of wholesale and retail trade amounts annually to many millions of dollars. The city is one of the most important of the interior cotton ports, and receives every year from 160,000 to 200,000 bales of the great staple. This branch of business alone brings from ten to twelve millions of dollars into the city during the twelve months, and gives employment to a large number of people. Several large houses and manufactories of the North and in Europe have agents in Augusta, who purchase thousands of bales of cotton annually for their principals.

The total value of property in the city as indicated by the tax digest of 1880 is \$14,039,067. The tax assessed is one and fifty-eight and one-third one-hundredths per cent. One quarter of one per cent of this is paid over to the Sinking Fund Commission to be used in retiring city bonds. The bonds of the city are now selling at 105 for 6 per cent, and 107 to 110 for 7½.

The Sinking Fund Commission was created for fifteen years, and it is computed that at the end of that time it will have retired more than a million dollars of the city's indebtedness, leaving less than a million in existence. The interest on the bonds is paid promptly and regularly, and the people are determined that the faith and credit of the corporation shall always be rigidly maintained. The streets are kept in excellent condition, and

several of them have been macadamized. The city is two miles and a half in length and one mile and a half in width. There are forty-four streets, all wide and generally bordered by trees. Green Street and the upper and lower portions of Broad, especially, are noted for their fine avenues of oaks and elms, and the stranger visiting the city never fails to speak of them in terms of admiration.

The chief pride of Augusta is its magnificent water-power, which cost the people from first to last nearly two millions of dollars. This power is furnished by means of the Augusta Canal, extending from the city to a point on the Savannah River seven miles above. In proportion to its length this canal is one of the greatest works of the kind in existence, and answers the twofold purpose of furnishing water to the city and turning the wheels of the cotton mills and manufactories of various descriptions which dot its banks. It was projected originally by several public-spirited citizens, who saw in it the germ of future prosperity for Augusta. The work was commenced in 1845 and completed early in 1847. The dimensions were forty feet surface width, twenty feet bottom, and five feet depth, affording a total mechanical effect of about 600 horses power. It soon became evident that the canal was too small to supply the demands for power and for water for fire, domestic and other purposes, consequent upon the growth of the city. Temporary expedients having failed, the enlargement of the canal was decided upon by the City Council, and in March, 1872, the work was commenced and in July, 1875 was completed. The dimensions and capacity of the canal are as follows: Length of main canal or first level, 7 miles, and including second and third levels, 9 miles. Minimum water way, 150 feet at surface, 106 feet at bottom, and 11 feet deep, making an area of cross section of 1,408 square feet. The bulkheads, locks, dam and other structures are composed of stone masonry, formed in granite rock, laid up in hydraulic cement mortar, and are of the most substantial character. The area of openings for the supply of the canal amounts to 1,463 square feet, and the entire waters of the Savannah River are made available for maintaining the supply. There are about 275 acres of reservoirs, exclusive of the canal proper and the pond above the bulkhead and dam. There is a bottom grade or descent in the main canal of one hundredth of a foot in 150 feet, giving a theoretical mean velocity of two and seventy-four one-hundredths feet per second, or a mechanical effect under the minimum fall between the first and third levels, or between the first level and the Savannah River of upwards of 14,000 horses power, not including available supply from the surface of the reservoirs. Of this immense power about 3,500 horses power have been contracted for, leaving, at least, 10,000 horses power to be disposed of. The present price for the water is five dollars and a half per water-power. The canal is owned by the City of Augusta and is under the immediate control of the City Council. The total cost of the canal enlargement was \$22,866.63.

The people of Augusta very naturally expect great things from their canal, and their expectations bid fair to be fully realized in the near future. There are already in operation five cotton factories, one of which—the Augusta Factory—has a capacity of 24,000 spindles; another—the Enterprise Factory—has 15,000, and will increase the number in a short time to nearly 25,000; and a third—the Summerville Mills—has over 4,000. The latter, which has just been completed, and belongs to two enterprising citizens of the place, is the first experiment in the manufacture of colored goods, checks and plaids in Augusta. The product is equal to that of any other similar mill in the Union.

A new company has been organized with a capital of \$600,000 to erect a large cotton factory on the canal, at the site of the old Confederate Powder Works. Two-thirds of the capital was subscribed by merchants of New York City. Work will be commenced at once, and the Sibley Mills—the name of the corporation—will be in operation in less than twelve months. The capacity of the factory will be 25,000 spindles, and it will manufacture principally colored goods. It will give employment to about 1,000 operatives, and add fully 5,000 people to the population of the city.

As an instance of how manufacturing pays in Augusta, it may be mentioned that the Augusta Factory has paid to its stockholders, in dividends, since the war, \$1,350,000. The capital stock of the company is nominally \$600,000, but it is really \$1,000,000, as the property of the corporation is worth fully that amount. Of this the stockholders have only paid in \$60,000. So great was the success of the factory from the very start that no more was required, and the property has gone on increasing from year to year until it has reached its present figure. For nine years the dividend was twenty per cent. per annum, and it is now paying a regular annual dividend of eight per cent.

The county of which Augusta is the seat has a public school board in active operation. It levies a tax annually of \$25,000 on the people of the county for the support of the schools—white and colored. The colored schools are taught by colored teachers elected by the Board. The system is thoroughly graded.

The business outlook of the city is encouraging. Merchants anticipate a heavy volume of trade next Fall and Winter. A new railroad, extending from Augusta to Greenwood, in South Carolina, is in course of construction, and will, when completed, bring 25,000 bales of cotton additional to the city annually. Six railroads now terminate in Augusta.

The section of the State in the vicinity of Augusta is rich in copper, gold and coal, and is being extensively mined.

THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

THE Concord Summer School, which held its second term for lectures and conversations on philosophical subjects during the month of July, was founded by A. Bronson Alcott, and in its permanent establishment and the possession, through the munificence of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of a pretty chapel, the venerable philosopher sees the realization of the dreams of forty years or more.

Some forty-four years ago, before the great transcendental movement in New England began, he became widely known by conversations with his schoolchildren in Boston—conversations which Miss Peabody faithfully reported and embodied in a little volume entitled "Record of a School." Nearly the same time "Conversations with Children on the Gospels" was published, and it was this volume that the Legislature of Massachusetts branded as dangerous and heretical. But the worst thing that could be found in the book was in a familiar conversation about the Holy Ghost.

Long ago Mr. Alcott gave up formal conversations with children, and it is within five years that he has engaged regularly in conversations with professional and literary men. His conversations at Joseph Cook's parsonage and the Concord Street Club have been chiefly instrumental in giving him the unique reputation which of a sudden he has acquired in his old age.

In these "conversations" he was usually seated in a large armchair, his benignant face aglow with the *feu sacré*, opening a conversation with twenty-five or thirty friends gathered around him. The subject had just been chosen by the company, and, with a mind well stored by wide reading and deep meditation, the thoughts drop from his lips like honey from the honeycomb. From the first he spoke calmly but distinctly, and his melodious, captivating voice charmed the attention of the hearer. Even in the most abstract metaphysical reasoning he did not deviate for a moment from the uniform simplicity of his language, and, with occasionally a gesture, vividly picturing his thought in space, even the darkest thought was made clear. His is a venerable and striking figure. He looks like an ideal Egyptian. His eyes are clear, dark,

luminous; his hair, which is now long, is fine and white, and his face full of gentleness, sympathy and benevolence. He was born at Wolcott, Conn., November 29th, 1792.

In the second term of the school, which opened July 12th, Mr. Alcott delivered the salutatory and valedictory, and had the general charge of the conversations of the school. His own special contribution were lectures on "Mysticism." Dr. H. K. Jones gave five lectures on "The Platonic Philosophy" and five on "Platonism in its Relation to Modern Civilization." Professor William T. Harris furnished five lectures on "Speculative Philosophy" and five on "The History of Philosophy," including Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Fichte, and Hegel. The Rev. Dr. J. Steinforth Kidney, of Minnesota, delivered three lectures on "The Philosophy of the Beautiful and the Sublime." Mr. Denton J. Snider gave five lectures on "Shakespeare," taking up the Philosophy of Shakespearean Criticism, the Shakespearean World, the Principles of Characterization in Shakespeare, and the Organism of the Individual and the Universal Drama. The Rev. William H. Channing instructed the pupils in "Oriental and Mystical Philosophy," his special subjects being Historical Mysticism, Man's Fourfold Being, True Buddhism, and Modern Positivism. Mrs. Edna D. Cheney spoke on "Color" and "Early American Art." Mrs. Julia Ward Howe on "Modern Society"; Mr. F. B. Sandborn on "The Philosophy of Charity"; and Dr. Ellsha Mulford on "The Personality of God" and "Precedent Relations of Religion and Philosophy to Christianity"; Mr. H. G. Blake contributed readings from Thoreau's manuscripts; the Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol shed light upon "The Quandary"; Dr. Peabody, of Harvard University, read a lecture on "Conscience and Consciousness"; and Ralph Waldo Emerson, David A. Wasson, the Rev. Dr. F. D. Hedge, Professor Benjamin Pierce and Professor G. H. Howison were represented by single lectures.

FIGHTING SHARKS IN NEW YORK BAY.

SHARKS have been unusually plentiful in New York waters during the present summer, and some exciting encounters have been had with them by fishermen and others. One of the most notable of these encounters was that of Captain Alexander Robertson, of Fort Hamilton, L. I. While sailing about the Narrows on the afternoon of July 25th, the captain noticed a dark object moving towards the Long Island shore, irritating the water meantime and tossing it into miniature bits of foam that flecked an acre of the water's surface. He sailed rapidly towards the spot, and almost the instant that he saw that the disturbance was caused by sharks his skiff ran into the school. The sharks snapped angrily at the boat's sides, and lashed the water into a foam. One fish, larger and uglier than the rest, leaped towards the stern and crushed the back strip and rudder between its jaws. It appeared to be fully ten feet in length. The water seemed alive with black fins, which darted in all directions. Robertson tore up one of the seats, with which the little craft was fitted, and used it effectively on the hard black snouts of more than one of the sharks. The breeze filled the sails and carried the boat steadily through the danger; but not until Bay Cliff was reached did the boat get clear of its pursuers and rest safely on the beach.

On the same day, one Blod, who was fishing in company with a friend off Bay Ridge, encountered stray portions of the school of sharks. They had then advanced a mile above the Narrows. His fish-line was violently snapped, the bait, hook and all being carried away. The second line thrown out caught a young shark about four feet and a half long. After a struggle he landed his prize. Again and again his lines were broken, but he replaced them with the stout lines of the rigging, and caught four of the fish. They are all about the same length. Three "bites" got away, and one nearly dragged him overboard. The captured sharks were viewed by scores of South Brooklyn people.

A few days previously, Captain John Sanford, of Clifton, L. I., while fishing off Sandy Hook, was startled by seeing just in front of his boat what appeared to be an island, about a couple of acres in extent, and completely covered with sharp rocks. The boat was traveling slowly, and on coming up to the supposed island it was discovered that it was an immense school of sharks, whose big black fins over water looked like rocks in the distance. There were some thousands of the monsters, some of them of enormous size, and all of a grayish color. They moved along slowly, without seeming to mind the boat, and the water in their wake was somewhat discolored. Captain Sanford reports that, in his opinion, the monsters were genuine man-eaters, and that some of them would measure from twelve to fifteen feet in length.

New York Bay is now full of dogfish and sharks, and it is the general opinion of the pilots and fishermen that they are attracted here by the contributions of the Street Cleaning Bureau.

Site of the Obelisk.

THE Park Commissioners have decided that the Alexandrian obelisk shall be placed on the natural knoll in the Central Park, lying southwest of the Museum of Art building, and on the west side of the East Drive, and north of the Greyrock Arch. At this point the ground is about 117 feet above the level of the sea, and the top of the knoll is about thirty feet above the level of the drive. It is the intention of the Park Commissioners to cut away the uneven surface of the rock so that the knoll will be symmetrical. A carriage way and walk will be laid out around the base of the knoll, and foot-paths will lead up to the base of the obelisk. Trees will be cut down in order that a good view of the monument may be had from all points. When the obelisk is put in position there it will be formally presented to the city. Commander Gorringe, of the United States Navy, who brought it to this city in the *Desouss*, will superintend the erection of the obelisk.

Our Educational Progress.

A PAPER by the late Rev. Dr. Barnes Sears on "Educational Progress in the United States during the last Fifty Years," read at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, furnishes some facts of general interest. Up to the time of the Revolution, schools were not very numerous except in Massachusetts. In 1633, the first public school was established in New York, 1635 in Boston, 1639 in New Haven, 1642 in Hartford. In Virginia the people petitioned for a school in 1660, and were refused. Grammar schools were established in Maryland in 1773. Girls were excluded from free schools as late as 1784, and not until 1800 were free schools established in Boston where girls could learn to write. After 1830 public high schools began to be established. President Humphrey says the first school he attended, in about 1830, was kept in a barn. Robert Goram, who wrote in 1791, at Wilmington, Del., said the schools about the country were despicable. Dr. Sears gave his own experience as ten years a pupil and six years a teacher before 1830. The greater part of the whole performance in common schools was radically wrong or sadly defective. In academies the teachers, as a class, were better educated than in common schools. Colleges were few, and the officers and professors had small salaries. In the college where Dr. Sears was graduated the president had \$1,200 and the professors from \$500 to \$800 a year. The year 1837, when the Massachusetts State Board of Education was formed, with Horace Mann as Secretary, may be looked upon as the beginning of the modern epoch of education in this country. This was

seven years after the organization of this institute. The difficulties of procuring proper and preventing improper legislation were described in a feeling manner, and the advantages of a State Superintendent of Education were noted. The normal school opens a wide field of thought, entirely new to a majority of primary teachers, and ignorance regarding the points taught in the normal school is the source of most of the failures in primary schools. Teachers' institutes, held under State auspices, give new views and new impulses, which act ever after. A visit to a City Superintendent of Education and the schools under his charge will show the great extent of the work now done in free schools. No public enterprise contributes so much to the progress of civilization as our schools—there every family is represented. The high school is especially large and important in its influence. There is no danger of tyranny or lawlessness where education is general. During the past 50 years the school system of New England has spread over all the Western States, and in the last ten years has made good progress South.

Mr. Bancroft's Workshop.

GEORGE BANCROFT'S Washington residence, where he does most of his literary work, is a spacious, double brick house, with a stuccoed front, in H Street, near Lafayette Square, and hard by the dwellings of General Beale, Bancroft Davis, and the bankers, Corcoran and Riggs. The residence is three stories, and has a hall in the centre, with large reception, dining and drawing-rooms on each side. These last are handsomely furnished, many mirrors and pictures hanging on the walls, the most conspicuous being a full length figure of the present Emperor of Germany, presented by him to Bancroft when in Berlin. The historian's workshop is on the second floor in a great square room facing the street. In the middle is a huge desk, with many willow and leather chairs of commodious pattern, and a vast number of books, ranged against the walls. There are three other rooms equally stocked with books—some 12,000 in all, remarkable for their selectness—and an ample collection of rare manuscripts. No other American has, it is said, so many valuable documents, military and political, relating to the United States. Bancroft may be seen at the desk from an early hour in the morning hard at work, opposite to a young secretary, copying, verifying and arranging numberless books and manuscripts. He began his history in 1825, and has been engaged on it ever since—a period of 55 years. He expects to finish it, too, though he will be 80 in October. Very few men of his age are so vigorous and capable of prolonged work. He ascribes his robustness to his regular habits, temperate mode of living, and continual outdoor exercise. He would readily pass for a man of 60.

The Banking System of Russia.

THE banking system of Russia is quite worthy of comparison with that of England, France, or the United States. At its head is the Bank of Russia, the magnitude of whose operations has but one or two parallels in the world. It was established soon after the Crimean war to replace the first two Banks of Russia—which were established by Catherine II., in 1769—and their successors. Its affairs are in the main managed by Government officers, but nobles and merchants sometimes give them advice. As the capital of the bank belongs to the State, there are no stockholders, and the profits accrue to the Russian Treasury. The capital is 28,000,000 rubles, and the profits of 1877 were 7,300,000 rubles, a ruble being equivalent to 66 9-10 cents, according to this year's valuation by the United States Treasurer. In 1877 its total operations reached 12,000,000,000 rubles. In 1869 the deposits were 160,000,000 rubles, and ten years later they were 277,000,000. It alone can issue paper money, the Government's currency issues being solely made by its aid, and in the form of bills drawn upon it. On August 27th, 1879, its total circulation consisted of 1,131,000,000 rubles, 716,000,000 issued on its own account, and 415,000,000 on account of its 57 branches. To secure this currency it had only 188,000,000 rubles in coin, and the bills were at a discount of 30 per cent. Besides the national bank there are local banks not less intimately connected with the Government. In 1877, 262 communal banks reported a total capital of 15,000,000 rubles, deposits of 139,000,000, and discounts of 250,000,000, and in 1874, 18 provincial banks made reports, of which particulars are not given. The communal banks are administered more or less directly by the communal Councils, and the provincial banks of the Zemstvo or provincial representative body. In each case the capital and profits are public funds. The Russian commercial banks number 38, with 50 branches, and answer to our joint stock corporations. In 1865 their total capital and reserves were 2,000,000 rubles, in 1879 they were 98,000,000; in 1865 their deposits were 1,450,000 rubles, and in 1879 256,650,000; in 1865 their discounts and advances were 2,300,000 rubles, and in 1879 they were 248,680,000. In 1877 the total operations of these banks reached 24,826,000,000 rubles, or about one-half more than that of the Bank of France in 1878. The profits were 9,400,000 rubles, and the dividends were at the rate of about 9 per cent.

There is also a class of institutions which do work similar to some corporations in our Eastern States which advance money on Western farms. Of these, 11 are joint stock companies, having a capital of 19,000,000 rubles and loans of 118,000,000 rubles on country property, and of 49,000,000 on city property. The other 17 banks of this class are mutual in their character. The largest of this class has a capital of 49,500,000 rubles, and loans in 45 provinces aggregating 746,000,000 rubles. The details of the affairs of this society would alone give a fair idea of the agricultural development and possibilities of no small fraction of the globe. To complete the scheme of banks there must be added 89 establishments which seem to do for personal property pretty much what the banks just spoken of do for real—that is, they are, in part at least, pawnbroker shops, carried on by societies numbering 4,764 members, and doing a business several times larger than their capital of 23,000,000 rubles. These figures are eloquent of a progress which is not usually associated with the Russian name, and afford no slight nor empty prophecy of what Russia might become if its rulers would only recognize the fact that a good small bank is equal to a regiment, and a great one to an army.

A New Anæsthetic.

THE new anæsthetic, bromide of ethyl, as to which such glowing reports have been published in the medical journals, has not altogether justified the sanguine predictions of its advocates. Not long ago, before the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. J. Marion Sims narrated a case in which this agent was employed in the performance of Batty's operation, and the patient died in 21 hours, apparently from the effects of the anæsthetic—the operation not being one of especial peril when performed by an expert surgeon. From his limited experience in the use of the drug, Dr. Sims expressed the opinion that it was not best to employ it in prolonged operations, or where there is organic renal disease. Dr. I. Ott, after a careful series of experiments with the bromide of ethyl, concludes that its anæsthetic effect is due to its action upon the gray matter of the nervous centres. It depresses the frequency of respiration, he thinks, by acting upon the central nervous system, while increasing the pulse-rate and augmenting the blood pressure by direct influence upon the heart. Dr.

Sims spoke very cautiously respecting the physiological properties of the new anæsthetic, not having investigated the matter experimentally; but the lesson of a collapse under its use, or at least in probable consequence of it, is one that will deter medical men from acting upon the first enthusiastic statement of those whose reports have thus far governed the formation of medical opinion respecting it. It is claimed, on the other hand, by the advocates of the drug, that the preparation used by Dr. Sims was an extremely poor one, manufactured by inexperienced chemists, and that the fatal result was probably due to this fact.

Progress in this Century.

AT the beginning of this century the manufactures of France were valued at \$30,000,000, in 1874 at \$2,080,000,000. The 15,000 watchmakers of Besançon and the 3,200 jewelers of Paris now turn out goods equal in value to the whole manufactures of the country when this century was born. In the last fifty years commerce has grown twelve times faster than population, having increased eight-fold. Shipping has trebled in fifty years. In forty years the number of lighthouses has more than doubled. Since 1830 the manufacture of wool has been quintupled. Nottingham now makes more lace than all the rest of Europe. The United States makes about 1,000,000 sewing-machines yearly, which can do as much as 12,000,000 women working by hand. The circulation of newspapers multiplied fourteen-fold in fourteen years; in 1840 the world had 3,633, today it has 17,348, requiring 1,470,000 tons of paper in the year. The exportation of books from England has increased tenfold in fifty years. At the beginning of this century there were no public libraries worth speaking of; in 1848 there were 536; since then the number has doubled.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

The French Republican Monument on Fete Day.

A special splendor was reserved in the Paris *fetes* for the Place de la République. The fountain of the Chateau d'Eau having been demolished, and the trees, which spoiled the perspective, uprooted, in the centre of the cleared space was erected a model in plaster, the idea of which had been adopted by the Municipal Council for the ornamentation of this site. This monument is the work of M. Leopold Morice, to whom has been awarded the statue, and M. Charles Moric, the accompanying architecture. All around were trophies, Venetian masks, grandoles and illuminated borders, while two pyramids were erected at the entrance to La Rue du Temple.

Mueller's "Prometheus."

The German Government has recently purchased and had placed in the National Art Gallery at Berlin a remarkable piece of statuary. The subject is "Prometheus," and the sculptor is Mueller, who, when a boy, was a cook in a Munich hotel. From the size of the group and the sharpness of the outlines, as well as the high artistic merit displayed by the sculptor, the new attraction has become the object of much attention.

The Czar of Russia's New Yacht.

The new Russian Imperial yacht *Livadia*, may without exaggeration be called a floating palace. She is of huge proportions and entirely novel construction, having been designed by the great Russian Admiral Popoff, the inventor of the circular ironclad. The *Livadia* resembles an ordinary vessel, resting upon a substructure shaped like a turret, the object of this peculiar formation being to render the vessel as steady as possible when at sea, and thus to guard against the horrors of *mal de mer*, against which even imperial voyagers are not always proof. The length of the vessel is 260 feet, breadth 50 feet, depth 50 feet, tonnage 11,609, and displacement 4,000, and she has three screws and three sets of engines, which it is expected will give her a speed of fourteen knots an hour. She will be manned by a crew of 260 men, and carry three swift steam launches, two lifeboats, and other boats, eleven in all. The apartments of the Emperor and the suite might compare with some palaces on land.

Jannina and the Greek Frontier.

The diplomatic conference of the six European Powers at Berlin has decided that the Sultan of Turkey shall cede nearly all Epirus and Thessaly to the Kingdom of Greece. Epirus and Thessaly, divided from each other by the Pindus mountain range, occupy that part of the southeastern European peninsula between the Adriatic and Aegean seas. Epirus is the southern portion of what has usually, in modern times, been called Albania, a province of the Turkish Empire. It is situated on the east coast of the Adriatic, just opposite Corfu, which, together with the more southerly Ionian Island, was given up to Greece by the British Protectorate some fifteen years ago. The town of Jannina, in Epirus, is the seat of Turkish provincial government for Epirus and Thessaly together. It owes this political supremacy partly to its central position, not far from the dividing range of mountains, and partly to the great influence and renown obtained early in this century by the famous Ali Pasha. It is in a fertile elevated plain, twenty miles long and seven miles broad, with a lake, the ancient Pambotis, at the foot of Mount Metakeli, or Tomarus, which rises to 2,500 feet. The lake is six miles long and two miles wide. At its south end is Kastritza, which was the ancient Greek city of Dodona. But the classical temple, grove and seat of the renowned oracle of Dodona were on the western shore of this lake, probably just where the Castle of Jannina stands, upon a rocky peninsula jutting forth into the water. The town was probably of Byzantine foundation, but was of no great historical importance before Ali Pasha's time, from 1798 to 1822. The Porte says it will not surrender Jannina.

Diplomatic Conferences on the Moorish Question.

The diplomatic conferences which were inaugurated in Madrid on the 19th of May last, with the sanction of the Spanish Government, had their origin in a proposition made by Sidi Mohammed Vargas, Minister for Foreign Affairs for the Empire of Morocco, addressed to the consuls at Tangier representing the nations accredited to that empire. The object of this proposition was to determine the relations of Morocco with foreign powers, as marked out in the treaty entered into with Great Britain in 1856, and five years later with Spain, guaranteeing certain rights and protection to foreigners in the Empire of Morocco, and claiming similar privileges for Moorish subjects in strange countries. The representatives of the foreign powers at these recent conferences were: For Spain, His Excellency Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo, President of the Conference; for Austria and Hungary, Count de Ladoff; for the United States, General Fairchild; for Great Britain, Mr. Sackville West; for the Empire of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Vargas; for Portugal, Count Casal Ribeiro; for Germany, Count de Solms Sonnenwalde; for Belgium, Mr. Auspich; for France, Admiral Jaurès; for Italy, Count Greppi; for the Low Countries, Mr. Heidevier; for Sweden and Norway, Mr. Ackerman. The proceedings of the Conference dealt with the question of guarantees and personal security, and in a memorandum presented by Count de Ladoff, representing Austria, protection and guarantees were demanded for the Catholic religion in Morocco. The question of the protection of the Jews was not discussed.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—BOSTON has a population of 363,565, an increase of 11,066 in ten years.

—THE decrease in the public debt since August, 1865, has amounted to \$695,504,230.

—A LARGE number of emigrants from Germany are about to locate in the State of Georgia.

—THE Massachusetts Prohibitionists will hold a State Convention at Worcester, September 8th.

—A FRENCH sculptor named Emile Jeannin claims to have discovered that celluloid is admirably adapted for stereotyping.

—FRESH orders have been given to French Ambassadors and Consuls abroad to facilitate the return of amnestied Communists.

—THE city authorities of Natchez expect to realize enough money from the drummer tax to pay for the public cisterns recently built.

—THE German Government has expelled from the country some Mormon missionaries, who were making proselytes for their Society.

—A NEW weekly journal, to be called *Saturday Afternoon*, is about to appear in London under the editorship of Mr. Farjeon, the novelist.

—THE population of Oregon will foot up almost 170,000. It was 90,000 ten years ago. The increase is about ninety per cent. This is a remarkable gain.

—THE water in the Petersburg (Va.) reservoirs has become so impure that the Board of Health has warned citizens against using it for drinking purposes.

—A MOTION to reject the Government's proposal for an increase of the income tax was lost in the British Commons by 230 to 94, many Conservatives voting with the Government.

—ROCHESTER is to have a colossal tower surmounted by an enormous statue of Mercury. It will advertise a tobacco factory. The foot of the god is to be twenty-two inches long.

—A LETTER from Havana says the insurrection is virtually ended. The customs revenues during May fell off \$1,224,406 as compared with May, 1879, and during June, 1880, \$356,745.

—THE Roumanians desire a Minister from the United States, and are, therefore, delaying the acceptance of Mr. Eugene Schuyler, who is designated only as diplomatic agent and Consul-General.

—THE Canton of Schwyz, in Switzerland, has re-established capital punishment and has enacted that executions shall be public. This makes the fourth canton which has restored the punishment of death.

—WAR is threatened between Siam and Burmah over a strip of territory claimed by the latter. The Queen of Siam and her favorite child were drowned June 1st, being run down by a steam-launch in the River Moan.

—SPECIAL dispatches from Vienna state that the Powers will draw up an ultimatum summoning the Porte to fulfill within three weeks the Montenegro Convention, and, in the event of refusal, a naval demonstration will take place.

—THE official census of the Second District of Kansas—comprising 50 western counties—gives a population of over 335,000; an increase of 275,000 since 1870. The census of the entire State will probably show a population of 1,000,000.

—A DISPATCH from Bucharest says the Turkish Ambassador has received information that Aleko Pasha, Governor of Eastern Roumelia, is treating with the Bulgarians for a union with Bulgaria with the object of de-throning Prince Alexander in his favor.

—CORRESPONDENTS state emphatically that there is no further need of American contributions for Ireland. The potato crop is ripe; b'ight appears occasionally, and mostly on fields planted with old seed in Southwestern Ireland. There is no apprehension of its spreading. Killarney hotel-keepers say that there are fewer American tourists this season than there have been for years.

—THE total losses by the national banks during the six months ending March 30th, 1880, amounted to \$7,563,896. The losses for a corresponding period in 1879 were \$10,238,324, and in 1878, \$10,903,145. Of these losses during the last six months, \$1,208,521, was on account of depreciation in the premium on United States bonds held by the banks, chiefly bonds which were about to mature.

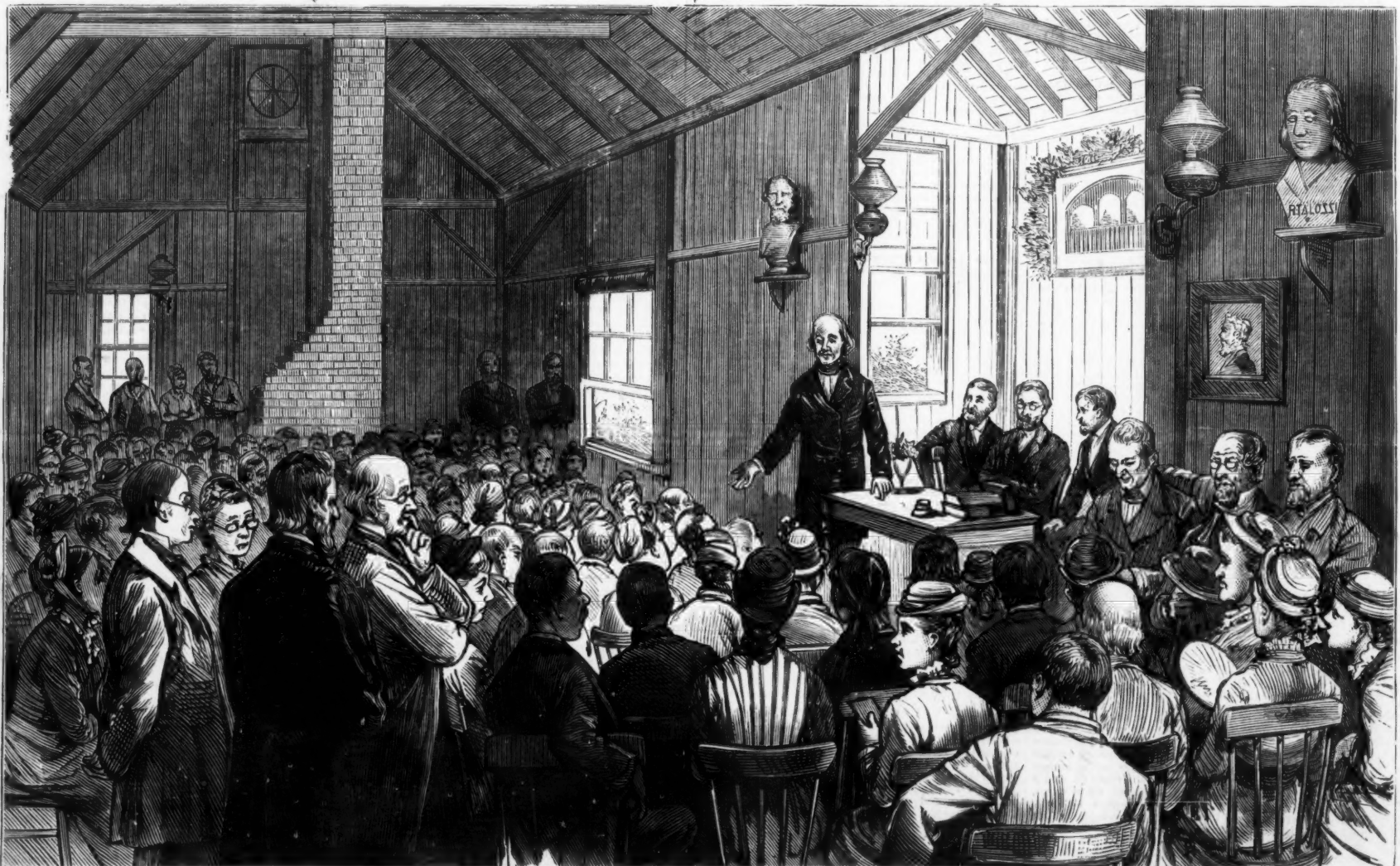
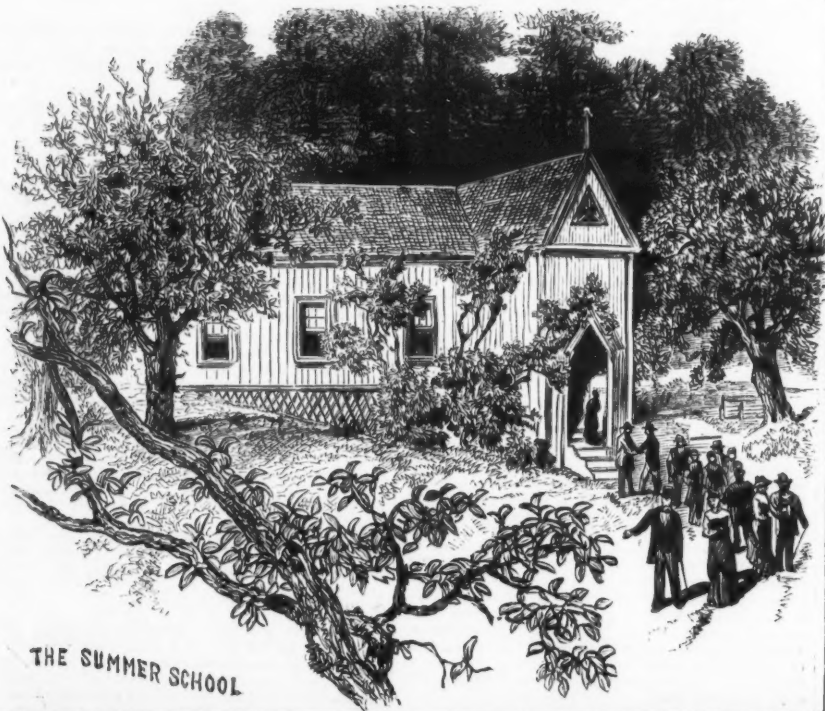
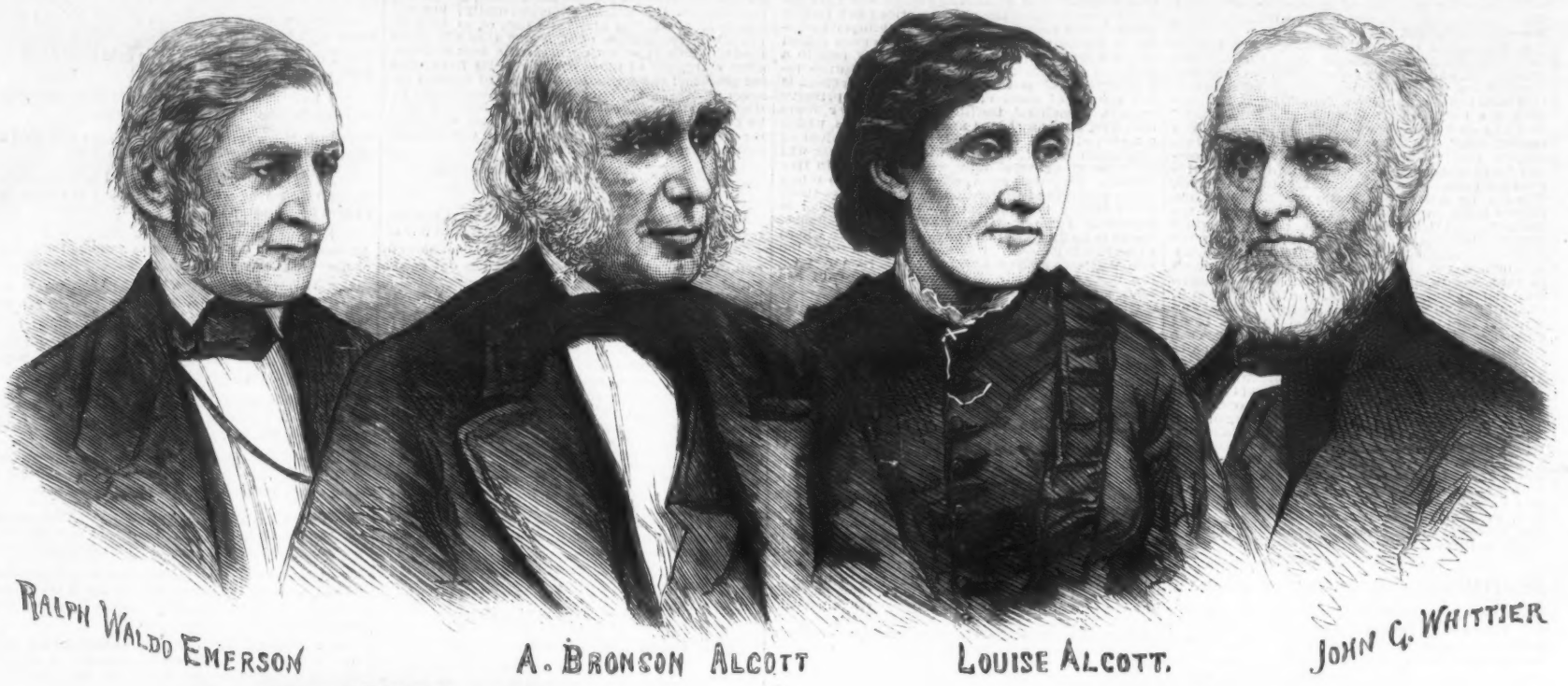
—GREAT interest is felt in China as to the object, scope and seriousness of the errand of the American commissioners now en route to that country, an anxious feeling is expressed in consequence of their visit being coincident with those of the Spanish and Brazilian Envoys. A peculiar suspicion of joint operation prevails, and distrust of amicable intentions is said to be freely discussed in high quarters.

—THE highest percentage of municipal growth shown by the census is that of Denver, which has increased during the decade at the rate of 650 per cent. Minneapolis ranks second, with a rate of 400 per cent., and Oakland, Cal., third, with a rate of 233 per cent. St. Paul and Camden, N. J., share fourth place with the rate of 107 per cent. Grand Rapids, Mich., is credited with 93 per cent.; St. Joseph, Mo., with 87 per cent.; Omaha, Neb., with 79 per cent.; and Atlanta, Ga., with 78 per cent.

—THE year 1880 is destined, it is believed, to be very memorable in the ecclesiastical annals of Germany, inasmuch as not only is it to see Cologne Cathedral completed, but the venerable cathedral of Frankfurt-on-Main, part of which was burnt in 1867, restored. Interest in this structure centres in the electoral chapel, in which the Archbishop of Mainz used to crown the German emperors, who were then anointed before the high altar. The first was thus crowned in 1562, the last in 1792.

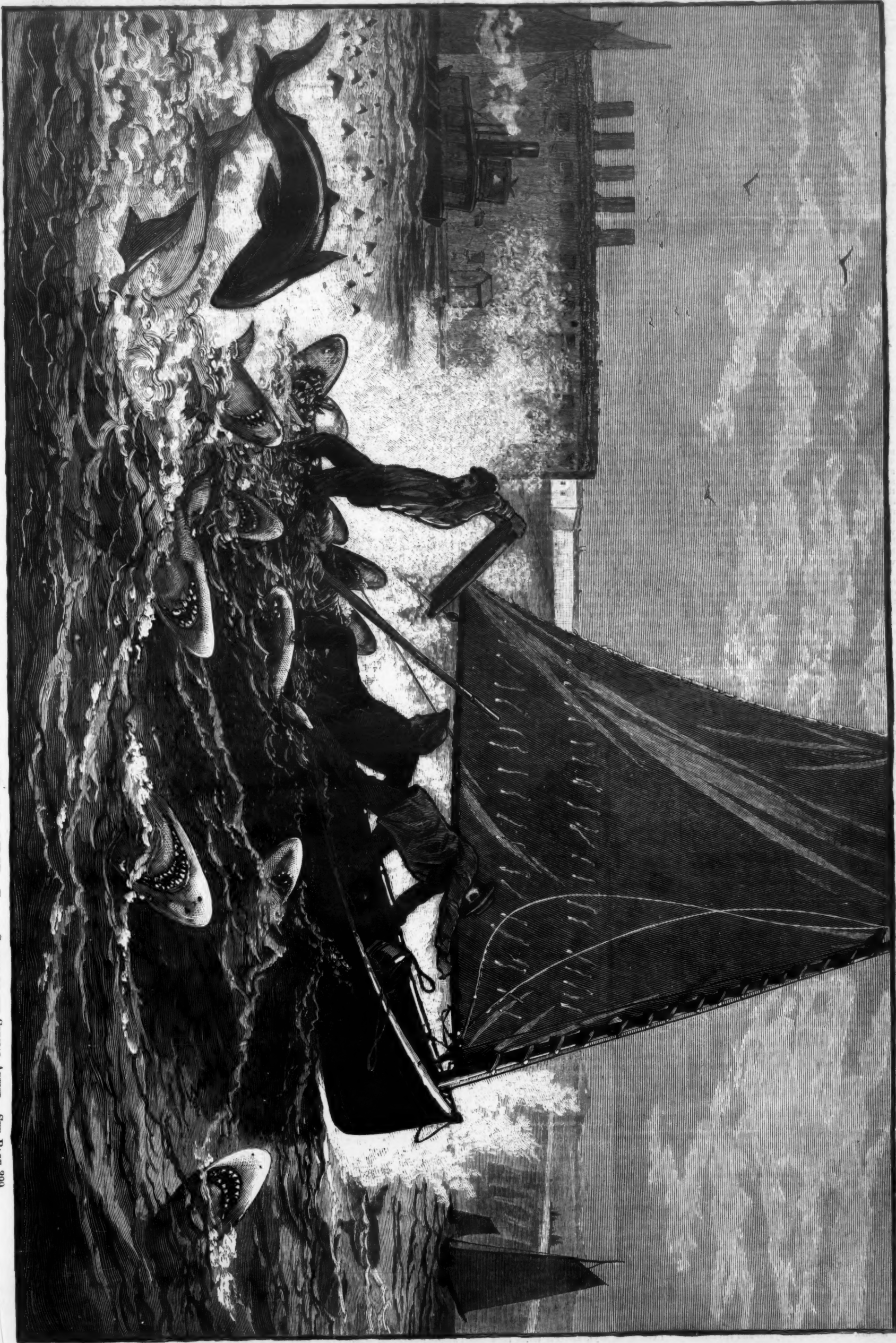
—THE Finance Ministers of the various German States have been in conference at Coburg in order to open up new sources of revenue. It appears that the new taxes and duties voted by Parliament in 1879 have deceived the expectations of the Government. The tobacco duties alone have shown a return of 30,000,000 marks less than was expected. It is, therefore, necessary to invent new means for increasing the revenues. It is believed that the Ministers will propose a tax on all transactions of the Stock Exchange, and increase the taxes on beer and spirits.

—FOR the second time within twenty years, the flourishing city of Manila has been laid in ruins. The total loss of life by recent earthquakes is about 320—a figure which falls a little short of that reached in the terrible earthquake of 1863, but the destruction of property, public and private, seems to have been as great now as then. When the Duke of Alcazon visited the Philippines in 1866, he found the whole city temporarily constructed of wood, and, after this new experience, it is not likely that Spain will venture upon the use of any other material in rebuilding this so often devastated capital of her Asiatic empire.



SCENE IN THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL DURING A LECTURE BY A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

MASSACHUSETTS.—SECOND TERM OF THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY, IN THE CHAPEL ON THE ORCHARD GROUNDS, CONCORD.
FROM SKETCHES BY W. PARKER BODFISH.—SEE PAGE 398.



NEW YORK.—A REMARKABLE SCHOOL OF SHARKS ENCOUNTERED IN THE UPPER BAY, OFF BAY RIDGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 399.

INTENSE.

How could I help it, *ma belle Corise*?
How could I stifle my love for you,
When you fixed your hair à la *marquise*,
And smiled on me, as you always do,
To show on each dimple a jetty patch?
Such delicate rouge on your rounded cheek,
And your hair and eyebrows powdered to match.
How could I help it? You are so "chic"!

A foot so fine that old Suckling would
Give you a place in a roundelay;
If I could write, I know I should—
I long to lie at your feet all day,
To touch the hem of your petticoat,
Made after the Flemish in dear Paris;
And on your delicate wrists to note
"Effects" in bangles from over the sea.

Yes, I've a taste for past fashions, you know;
I'd like to go back to Versailles of old,
When all the "unpleasant" passions, you know,
Wore point-de-Venise and filigreed gold.
Ah, you're the most perfect *bric-a-brac*,
You might have been made by *ce cher Watteau*,
On a Sevres saucer you'd nothing lack!—
Piquante!—from your head to your pointed toe!

Louise, your cousin? Well, you are right;
She'd do, after Greuze, but she doesn't try;
She never poses in "chiaro" light,
She's out of drawing, I don't know why—
But if I might always look at you,
I'd not long for "les luxes" in this gray life;
You'd be my Whistler in gold-and-blue,
And I'd ask Louise to be my wife!

MAURICE F. EGAN.

THE SCHAFFUSKIE LANDS.

BY ANNIE DUFFELL,

AUTHOR OF "IN THE MESHES," ETC.

CHAPTER XXIV.—PETER'S DISCOVERY.

It is a beautiful morning after the tempestuous night. Count Toboskie, fresh from the dressing-room and the hands of his valet, stands looking out of a window into the street. There is an absent, gloomy look in his eyes and a great ache in his heart; the last night's adventure with Maize has left its effect, and this morning he is restless and discontented. State cares press heavily upon him, and the nation demands his attention; but his mind being in such an unhealthy mood, he has sent word to the royal buildings that he will not be present during the day, and, immersed in bitter meditation, stands staring out of the window, looking but seeing nothing.

At last his mind is brought to his surrounding by strange sounds proceeding from the corridor. They attract his attention, and he turns. Surely there is some sort of a struggle in process, and occasionally he hears the loud, angry voice of his chamberlain in expostulation and command. Then the door of the outer apartment is thrown open and he hears sounds of another struggle as the outraged official of the bedchambers makes one final effort to prevent the intrusion.

"I tell you the count has given strict orders not to be disturbed. If you will persist in a hearing, tell me your business and I will lay it before him, though you don't deserve such consideration, you persevering, gray-headed villain!"

"I must see him myself. Let me go!" This in a dull, strained voice, utterly unfamiliar to the listening noble.

"But you can't see him, stupid fool!" cries the chamberlain. "Do you think I am put here for a farce? I tell you my word is law, and I have been given orders to admit no one. What is your business—official or private?"

Toboskie terminates the altercation by stepping to the door. In the outer chamber he sees in the hands of his chamberlain a man whom he at first takes to be a stranger—a man whose gray hair is in the utmost disorder, as is also his gray attire—and from whose ashen face twitching and quivering spasmodically, two wild, haggard eyes gleam forth filled with horror and misery. The second glance shows him that it is Peter, and he starts with surprise and apprehension.

"What is the matter?" he inquires, sharply. At his voice Peter breaks from the relaxed grasp of the chamberlain and staggers to the count, while in his throat breaks a great, hoarse cry.

"What is the matter?" repeats Toboskie, and grasping Peter's arm shakes him violently. "Can't you speak? What are you here for?"

Peter essays to respond but his lips are voiceless, and only that vast, wordless cry again breaks from him.

"Fool!" and in a fury the noble shakes him as if he would shake his life out. "Can't you tell me what you are after? Do you come from your master?"

At that question Peter flings up his hands as if he had been stabbed, but has just strength to nod his head.

"Is there anything the matter with him?" It requires several efforts before Peter can speak, then the words come from him in a shriek, so wild and ungovernable is his agitation:

"He is dead!"
For an instant a sensation of faintness sweeps over Toboskie, and he actually feels that he shall drop. Then, overcoming this weakness, he straightens himself and looks sternly at Peter, while his eyes are piercing and incredulous.

"Man, you are mad!"
Again the faithful servant flings up his arms in that gesture of inestimable suffering.

"Mad!" he cries, "oh, my God, I wish I was! But I am not. He is dead, dead, dead! Do you hear me? Dead this minute, now, while you and I stand here alive! He is gone—gone for ever. Oh, Lord, and I loved him so! If it had only been me—but to take him—him, the only one I had!" Burying his face in his hands Peter's form aways to and fro like a

reed. That icy horror, that frozen grief are melted; all the magnitude, the horror, the poignancy of his loss and misery settle upon him, and through his quivering old hands that shield his face rushes a flood of tears.

Toboskie, driven almost wild with fear and suspense, still gives voice to his doubt, though he speaks now mechanically.

"It can't be; you must be mistaken!"
Peter turns like a brute maddened with his torture.

"Mistaken!" he cries, and his voice is shrill and changed. "Mistaken, when I saw him with my own eyes stiff and cold; mistaken, when I saw him stretched before me with the blood streaming from his heart! Come with me and see for yourself. He loved you, he would send for you if he could, but he can't! Oh, my darling, my poor murdered one; and I have held him in my arms oftener than his mother had, and it was for this—for this. Come with me—look at him—see that horrible sight, then tell me I am mistaken!" In his wild agony the old man's manner is really tragic as he staggers from the room; and, giving a few hasty directions to his servant, Toboskie speedily follows.

It is still early morning, none of the upper order being yet astir, and the laboring class busy at their duties; the count and his companion reach Castle Lagors unobserved. With a hand that trembles piteously, Peter inserts the key and opens the door. That supreme silence of the night before reigns over the castle; not a soul is stirring. If tragedy there is, it is evident that the alarm has not yet been given. With that sickening feeling again at his vitals, Toboskie hastens up the grand staircase and on to his friend's chamber, the old man staggering behind. Only an instant he hesitates, then, with a desperate courage, he flings open the door and steps into the chamber.

Ah! yes; death, dealt by crime, has been here. For a second Toboskie stands as if turned to stone, then he reels back as though himself death-smitten, and clutches a chair for support. Prostrate upon the floor is stretched the long, slim form of Count Lagors. He is attired in full dress, and from a spot above the left breast is the stain of the crimson tide that has welled forth and congregated in a dark and congealed pool upon the floor. The face, up-turned to the light, is horrible in its purple hue, its contracted muscles, its wide-open, staring eyes filled with an agony and horror incomputable. The thin lips, so perfect in life, are drawn tightly, with hard lines around them, and disclose the teeth and a portion of the discolored tongue; while the hands, locked tightly, lie upon either side of the lifeless form.

It is death, but not in its mysterious majesty, its invincible grandeur; it has not come as the mighty Sovereign of all life; but it is death in its most frightful and ghastly aspect, death dealt by crime and stealth! That unfortunate life, thrust forth into eternity without a moment's warning, has left traces of its struggle and horror in that dark, stiff face; and the two men looking on shudder in mortal horror, and one, tottering across the floor, sinks down beside that ghastly spectacle, his gray hair bent in the blood.

Three times does Count Toboskie pass his hand before his eyes, his face more pallid than the dead; then he, too, staggers across and stands beside his murdered friend. All the friendship of old rises warm and faithful in his breast along with an agony and remorse that have never before touched him. He remembers that this man has been his life-long friend; he also remembers that the last speech between them were words hard and angry—words that now, standing above that lifeless form, he would give ten years of his life to recall.

Like a flash of lightning that last interview sweeps before him, and every circumstance, in his present agitated condition, assumes a different hue. He sees how this dead man came to him for comfort and advice, which he in his Pharisaical righteousness refused. He sees the quivering, sensitive lips of that mouth now set in death, the piteous expression of those eyes as he confessed to a love, which, though perhaps unsanctioned by the dictates of society, should have softened his wrath and appealed to his sympathy, since he, too, loved!

As he stands there in his rigorous self-examination, his bitter self-denunciation, and brought suddenly face to face with death, a groan is wrung from the breast of this cold and haughty statesman—a groan whose grief and remorse might almost rouse the dead; and for the first time in all the years of his magnificent manhood a mist of tears dims the proud brilliancy of that eagle eye. A self-condemnation fastens upon him for enjoying the blessing of existence while this man, this friend of his youth, stretches in eternal death at his feet.

He glances around the room; everywhere is life—in the cricket that sings in its concealed nook around the hearth—in the birds that have commenced their morning matins, as they swing in their golden cages; in the great Russian boar-hound that has slipped through the open door and crouches in one corner with his gaze fixed upon his master; in that old man kneeling, broken-hearted with his gray, locks in the life-blood; in himself as he stands stricken with his horror and remorse—everything is reveling in the glories of existence, save that frozen, ghastly thing at his feet, from which the haughty, erring, luxurious life has been quenched for ever.

He is dead, Count Nicholas Lagors, and his illustrious family is at last extinct. This thought rouses the man who stands above the corpse like a block of marble, and, stooping, he places his hand upon the breast. A minute's waiting convinces him that all life is extinct, and this last hope fled, he lays his hand gently upon the bent, gray head of Count Lagors's faithful friend and servant.

"Peter," he says, and his tones hold that

wondrous sweetness which at rare intervals characterizes them. But the man lays motionless. "Peter, you must rouse yourself," continues Toboskie, and his voice is a trifle husky. "rouse yourself, my boy, and try to give me some coherent account of this horrible affair."

Still no sign or motion of life from that stiff, gray figure, and the noble is half-inclined to believe that his life has also fled. He moves his hand around to the brow that has suddenly grown aged and wrinkled, and finds that it is parched and burning with a raging fever. Thus assured, he continues:

"It does not need for me to be told how bitter and miserable is this blow that has fallen upon us. Did not I, too, love him?"

From that dead breast, with its life-gone, Peter lifts his head—lifts it with a slow, dazed gesture, though in his haggard eyes is a fierce light as he spreads his hands out over the dead in a peculiar, protecting way, as though even in death he was jealous of his idol, and still claimed him as his entire possession, and his alone.

"You may have loved him!" he cries, with a savage scorn and pain; "but what was your love to mine? Have you lived with him all your life? Have you worked and sinned for him, and hidden his evil away from the world as you would hide pestilence? Have you been beaten and kicked by him, and suffered all manner of abuse, yet known at the same time that you were all in all to him—that life would not be possible apart from you? Have you loved him with all your heart—you, who parted with him not a week ago in hard words and bitterness. Oh, my God!" he lifts his gray, agonized face, and shudders as the light of the day smites it. "I never gave him a hard word or a hasty one! I loved him—loved him always; as mothers love their children—as Christians their God. Yet he is gone—gone, and the sun shines and the flowers bloom, and the world moves just the same! I can't bear it—I can't!" Through the silence of that luxurious chamber floats the wailing cry of that breaking, crushed-out soul. Before such grief as this Count Toboskie stands silent. He knows that this man has loved the dead with a love of which he has known nothing—boundless in its might, grand in its patience and humility, and reaching to sublimity in its faithfulness.

He stands silent. He suddenly feels that he has no right to interfere with this man's woe. He has purchased his title to grief through a life-long fidelity and love, and his sorrow is sacred. At last Peter staggers to his feet and turns his heavy, haggard eyes upon Count Toboskie.

"What is to be done?" he says.

"First of all the authorities must be notified," but as he speaks, Toboskie shudders. Not even the sanctity of death is allowed him—this poor murdered noble. All this horror must be dragged before the public—this purple, distorted corpse viewed by a hundred inquisitive eyes. He thinks of that long line of counts sleeping beneath their marble tablets; and yet what must this lifeless body—this ghastly thing that represents the last of the powerful and haughty Lagors—what humiliation must be swept upon it ere it, too, reposes among the honored remains of those illustrious noblemen.

He thinks of the haughty, unbending, sensual life of this dead man—that life entirely given over to pursuits of sin and pleasure, and upon his brow starts out dank dews of a painful horror as he realizes to what, in death, he is reduced—this noble, who has gone through existence like a conqueror; who has known no touch of want, or toil, or hardship; who has been far removed from all contamination of that class before which his dead body must be exposed.

Stronger than every other tie is that free-masonry of aristocrats, that bond that binds together the haughty conservatives of rank and power. Such a tie as this united Toboskie to this figure at his feet, and a shame and bitterness settle upon him as he realizes that the prestige and proud distinction of a state funeral—that honor and glory shown the dead of their rank—must be abandoned for the common court of justice.

In years gone by the Lagorses have been a numerous race, and have died many deaths. Their bones bleach upon battle-fields, and he buried in ocean beds. Others, still further back and in times of war and rebellion, have with smiles laid their heads upon the block, rather than sacrifice their views of the kingdom. But this one at his feet, this poor, slaughtered noble, stricken down in the dark, murdered by some paltry enemy without sufficient courage to confess his vengeance—slain as shamefully as swine—he is the first to meet such a death. And it is well that he is the last of his race, that none survive him to bear the shame. With one final struggle with his clannish pride and fidelity that adheres to the noble even in death, Toboskie's resolution is taken.

"Peter," he says, and his tone is gloomy and bitter. "Peter, Count Lagors is ours no longer, he belongs to the people."

Again that cry of great pain escapes Peter, and again he spreads out his hands over the dead.

"He is mine! They shall not have him," he cries, fiercely. "He belongs to me and to no one else. When he was alive I was his all, even as he was mine. No one shall see him, no one touch him but me. Oh, my dear one, gone from me for ever, never to hear his voice, never again to feel his touch! Dead—dead, and what a death! stricken down as you would tell a brute, wounded, bleeding, dying, and I only a step away—slaughtered and left to die alone! And how he must have suffered! Look at this gash in his breast, see his eyes! Oh, God! if I could get that look out of them—that horrible, wild, agonized look! How he suffered!" In his delirious anguish the broken, almost incoherent, words break from him as he

wrings his quivering hands and lives through that scene of horror of the night before.

"All you can say will make no difference, my poor man," says Toboskie, gently. "The remains of your master must be handed over to the authorities; that is the first step we can take. A foul and dastardly crime has been committed, but I pledge you my word that the perpetrator shall be brought to justice."

Once more Peter lifts his haggard, sunken face, filled with its passionate grief, its savage wrath, its desperate purpose.

"I will do that—I will avenge the slaughter of Count Nicholas Lagors." His voice is low and hoarse, while his sunken eyes gleam like a maddened brute's. "I know his murderer—God curse her! the white-faced, golden-haired sorceress! I would recognize her among ten thousand—this daughter of Satan, with her angel face. I felt that she brought evil when she came. Oh! my master, my master! Here, above his dead body, I swear to hunt his murderer to her death!"

His gray hair is stained with the blood, his face ashen as the dead; his eyes, sunken and fierce, gleam with a fire never again to be quenched, and his hands are locked upon that lifeless breast. As Toboskie hears his wild words and that solemn vow, which will be religiously kept by this poor, ignorant, faithful soul that knew but one god, his master, a shudder convulses him, and he remains silent a minute.

"If you have any knowledge or suspicion of the murderer," he says, finally, "keep it to yourself. Do not speak a word upon the subject. Your testimony, which I hope will be instrumental in convicting the guilty one, must be reserved for the court. Remain here while I seek some one to notify the authorities."

He goes out of the chamber of death, and as he steps into the corridor a speck of gleaming light attracts his attention to the floor. Stooping, he picks it up and sees that it is a corner of gold lace, rare and valuable, and of a peculiar pattern that he has never seen but once before—upon the ball-dress that Maize wore last night. For an instant he stands motionless; then under the smooth and dusky skin of his haughty face the proud blood comes and goes swiftly, and he staggers back and leans against the wall of the corridor for support. A horrible, deadly sickness is upon him, and his brain is in a chaotic mass. When it clears there rushes upon him the memory of that history imparted to him by that dead noble but a few weeks before his death—that history that gave a line of secret but invincible connection to his life and that of the woman of Toboskie's love.

Maize! Maize!

The name floats through his brain, and a mortal fear, a shuddering cowardice are upon him. A wild and almost uncontrollable impulse has seized him to flee from this terrible tragedy—to take his idol and himself far away from this crimson mystery that has struck him with a sudden terror and dread! Then his head clears. His strong and powerful brain asserts itself, and in his sudden composure that chill, proud smile sets upon his lips—that smile that bespeaks better than all else, the haughty supremacy, the cold dominance of this man's nature.

He looks at the lace, then places it calmly in his pocket. In no way, he tells himself, can the woman of his Pagan worship be connected with this tragedy. It she were—a brief spasm of pain flits athwart the stony composure of his dark face, and his breath breaks from him sharply—if by any possible means the guilt of this crime could be attached to her, well, it were right and proper that he and the world should know her sin.

Again he smiles, that cold, mirthless smile, as he thinks of the madness of this idea, and passes down the corridor intent upon his miserable duties.

CHAPTER XXV.—LADY JET.

AND now, in pursuing this narrative, and after begging the reader's indulgence, we must take him to new scenes and characters, which, though strange, are none the less necessary and important.

Our story being strictly Russian, we must not fail to present another well-known feature in Russian life—that of exiling unfortunates to Siberia. And to this land, amidst the horror and gloom of an eternal Winter, we invite the reader's attention.

The population of Siberia, it is well known, is about 4,000,000, mostly occupying the river valleys of the south. A large part of the inhabitants are exiles from Russia, whence 12,000 criminals are banished yearly. The worst are condemned to labor in the mines, while the others take their families with them and occupy small grants of land. In the east of Siberia are the famous gold mines, in the working of which thousands of exiles are employed. Here these miserable unfortunates, victims of the rigorous execution of the law, toil from dawn until nightfall, their lives passing in the gloom and bitterness of the mines. And it is a brutal, cruel punishment—worse than death—that dooms the hapless victims of Russia's severity to drag their lives through the endless torture of an existence like this. Here, in these mines, are found the proudest of the Russian aristocracy; nobles under the ban of royal displeasure; peers of all grades; statesmen accused of treason; warriors adhering to views prohibited by the Emperor; knights, earls and counts, chained in this horrible, common existence, to criminals of the deepest dye—human brutes, blood-stained and sunk beyond redemption. Here all mingle in one miserable, revolting mass—monuments to that despotism that draws no line of distinction between the dissenting noble and the blood-dyed wretch of the slums. These gangs of exiles are presided over by officers appointed by the Russian Government, the superior official of all, in the settlement of which we are writing, being Count Karl Zickhoff.

Upon the morning which we have selected to introduce him and his miserable colony, the count can be found in his domains, which are situated but a short distance from the mines. He is a tall, military man, and shows himself to a good advantage as he stands this morning in the breakfast-room, gazing absently out of the window at this frozen, ice-girt land of his adoption. He is a man perhaps sixty years of age, with a dark, stern face that shows no traces of sentiment of any kind. He was once, years ago, one of the most powerful rulers of his land; but in the height of his glory and supremacy he was smitten with a deadly blow in the death of his wife, the only being to whom he was ever sincerely attached, and, growing to loath the land where she died, he renounced his high order as a statesman, petitioned for this office, which was readily granted him, and, with his motherless child, came to this foreign land in the hope of forgetting his misery. Whether he has succeeded no one will ever know. His life is a shut-up book, which includes no weaknesses or confidences. He is a loyal subject to his Emperor and devoted to his cause.

As he stands now in moody contemplation a step sounds, and he looks up. Through the door comes a woman, evidently an upper servant. Her tall, slim form is clad in a plain cloth dress; her face is remarkable, not so much for its beauty as for the sadness and pathos that rests like a veil upon it; her features are small, dark, and straightly-shaped, her eyes large, pathetic, appealing, and hair once dark now plentifully strewn with gray. Her motions are easy and even graceful as she comes forward and arranges the breakfast-table with a few touches.

"Where is your mistress, Phedora?" inquires the count.

"She has not yet come down, my lord," replies the woman, and her voice is low and sad, but sweet with a mournful melody.

The count frowns.

"Go at once and tell Lady Jet that breakfast waits," he commands, sternly.

The woman disappears from the dining-room and goes out to a long hall extending through the centre of the house, which is furnished with a degree of luxury surprising in this far-off land. Up the stairs she goes, passing down another hall, until she comes to a broad door, which she opens, and steps into a chamber elegantly appointed, and which is the commencement of a suite of apartments of similar elegance. It is a fairy bower, and over all is a soft, rich dusk, sweet with the rare perfume of many flowers. Hangings of amber satin richly embroidered adorn the walls, along with paintings from the oldest masters; in every available place are divans and easy-chairs, and the floor is a strange mixture of white and amber velvet carpets, fur and Turkish rugs; in every fireplace through the golden bars gleam the crimson coals, and through the purple scented dusk flashes the calm clear faces of rare statues.

The queen of this royal abode is not yet visible, and Phedora hesitates. Then from the inner apartment of all comes a sweet, sharp voice:

"Phedora!"
"Yes, my lady."
"Come here."

The woman obeys, and as she enters the apartment a small, brilliant figure rises from a couch where she has lain half buried in marabout, eider, and gold-hued cushions.

(To be continued.)

HON. HORACE RUSSELL,

JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF
NEW YORK.

HON. HORACE RUSSELL, recently appointed Judge of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief-Justice Curtis, is still a young man, having been born in Franklin County, New York, on June 19th, 1843. His father was Charles Russell, a well-known merchant and farmer of that county, who represented his district in the Assembly in 1857 and 1858. Horace entered Dartmouth College in 1861, graduating with honors in 1865. He then entered the Law School of Harvard University, where he studied for a year under Governor Washburne, Chief-Justice Parker, and Theophilus Parsons. He next studied law in the office of ex-Judge William C. Brown, of Udenburg, and having been admitted to the Bar in October, 1866, commenced practice as partner of the Hon. B. H. Vary, then District Attorney of St. Lawrence County. In 1869 he accepted a law partnership in this city with the Hon. William H. Waring, late member of Assembly from Kings County. On the accession of District Attorney Phelps, in 1872, Mr. Russell was appointed one of the Assistant District Attorneys, and held that position until his appointment to the bench. During his career as Public Prosecutor he has tried a number of most important cases. In January last he was appointed Judge Advocate General on the staff of Governor Cornell, and in that position displayed marked ability in disposing of cases submitted to him for review. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and during the past ten years has taken an active part in the various campaigns. He is a member of the Union League Club, the University Club, the Young Men's Republican Club, and various other Republican organizations, and is an intimate friend of Vice-President Wheeler. The new Justice was married to a daughter of ex-Judge Hilton in 1878.

THE HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN MONUMENT.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the great Swedish story-teller, whose writings have delighted hundreds of thousands of children all over the world, has had a monument erected to his memory in Copenhagen. It was unveiled on June 26th, with services that were doubly appropriate by reason of the large number of children who participated. Andersen was born April 2d, 1805, and died in August, 1875. Although he had suffered many years from poverty, and in middle life had been enabled to travel considerably, the vast hold he had in his latter days on the heart of the public was due, not to the finished volumes he wrote for mature minds, but to the narratives he composed, such as "Fairy Tales," for the special interest of the little folks. His language was choice, picturesque, natural, and none of his adroit and absorbing stories are aught but pure, instructive and enno-

bling. His contributions to the mass of child's literature will last for generations; and doubtless many of the juveniles whose affections he held in his great heart will envy their fellow-readers of Denmark the privilege of visiting his last resting-place, of recalling again the delights of his tales beside the appropriate monument that a grateful people have erected to his memory.

BRITISH DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE British army has met with another terrible disaster in Afghanistan, at a time when preparations were being hastened for the evacuation of that country. An Afghan army from Herat, led by Ayoub Khan, almost annihilated General Burrows's brigade near Candahar, and forced General Primrose to retire with his troops into the citadel of that city.

The intelligence was first announced in the British House of Commons on Wednesday, July 29th, by the Marquis of Hartington, the Secretary of State for India. After reading the dispatch from the Governor of Bombay, the marquis added that General Phayre had been instructed to collect all available forces and march at once to Candahar. Later in the day further telegrams were received which indicated that the disaster was but little worse than at first supposed. General Burrows's forces numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men, and was composed of Horse Artillery I and B, a company of sappers, six companies of the Sixty-sixth, two squadrons of Scinde horse, one regiment of Bombay cavalry, and the First and Thirtieth Native Infantry. The army under Ayoub Khan was stronger than was expected, consisting of 12,000 men and 36 guns, well served.

General Burrows's brigade had been detached from the Candahar garrison to co-operate with Sher Ali, whom the British appointed Wali of Candahar, against Ayoub Khan, the aspirant to the Amership. When Sher Ali ordered his forces to retire towards Girishk, his infantry deserted in a body, but were pursued by General Burrows, who recovered the guns and wagons they had carried off. Weakened by the desertion of Sher Ali's infantry, General Burrows effected a retrograde movement to Kushi-Nakud, thirteen miles nearer Candahar. Ayoub Khan's forces had reached the Helmand River above Girishk, and spies reported that he had crossed that river at Hyderabad, and that 4,000 Ghazis had joined him, while parties of his cavalry were foraging near the British camp. It would seem as if the Indian Government felt some misgiving with regard to General Burrows's position, for a fortnight ago a reserve division in Scinde was placed under orders for active service. The division comprises a battery of artillery, one battalion of British and two regiments of native infantry, and one regiment of native cavalry. By moving this force quickly to the front the Quetta and Peshawar contingents can be relieved for active duty under General Phayre. Ayoub Khan's forces will doubtless make a rush on Candahar, but as the recent crop reports are very satisfactory the garrison will probably be well provisioned.

How the Prince Imperial Died

BIGADIER-GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, who accompanied the ex-Empress Eugénie to Zululand, has sent to the papers a description of the death of the Prince Imperial, collected from the independent narratives of eighteen of the Zulus who participated in the attack upon the Prince's party, and showing that the attacking party numbered forty, twelve of whom followed the Prince, and eight being immediately concerned in his death. The Zulus, having nearly surrounded the Prince's party, fired, and rushed on them as they were mounting. The Prince not having succeeded in mounting, ran alongside his horse until it broke away. The Prince followed the horse into the donga, until, being closely pressed by his pursuers, he turned upon them—in the words of the Zulus—"like a lion at bay." Being struck by an assegai in the left shoulder, he rushed at the nearest opponent, who fled. Another Zulu then fired at the Prince, when only ten yards from him. The Prince fired his pistol and faced his rapidly increasing foes, until, menaced from his right and rear, and struck by another assegai, he regained the level on which he had first stood in the donga, where he was speedily surrounded. He seized an assegai which had been thrown at him—in struggling with his terrified horse his sword had fallen from his scabbard—and thus defended himself against seven or eight Zulus, who state they did not dare to close in on him until he sank exhausted on his hips. The above facts were elicited from the Zulus, who were examined separately on the scene of the attack. It may be remarked that this is the first correct description of the affair that has yet been published.

A Priest's Timely Bequest.

THE will of the late Rev. Thomas Farrel, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, in this city, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The testator died comparatively poor, owing to the largeness of his benevolence among the needy during his lifetime. Among his bequests is one of \$5,000, in trust, to aid in the purchase or erection of a Catholic church in this city for the use of colored Catholics. He desires that this church shall be located in a part of the city convenient for the attendance of the colored people, and says:

"My motive in making a bequest for the benefit of the colored people is simply this: I believe that the white people of the United States have inflicted grievous wrong on the colored people of African descent; and I believe that Catholics have shamefully neglected to perform their duties towards them. I wish, then, as a white citizen of these United States and a Catholic, to make what reparation I can for that wrong and that neglect. I hope that God will accept the reparation, and avert from these United States, so dear to me, and from the Church of God I love so well, any punishment they may have deserved by their injustice and neglect. And I empower and command my executors, hereafter mentioned, if within three years after my death no steps shall have been taken by the Most Reverend Archbishop and the priests of this city for the purchase or erection of a Catholic church for the colored Catholics of New York, to hand over and pay the last above mentioned \$5,000 Alabama State bonds to the asylum or home for colored people or children now located at One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Western Boulevard of this city, for their protection and support."

Excursion to Mount Vesuvius.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Naples: "Excursionists have now added to their summer trips a visit to the summit of Vesuvius. Cheap trains have been arranged, and from Rome and elsewhere crowds come to run up the cone. On Saturday night it was brilliantly lit up with electric lights which dazzled all the bay, while from the crater, which is in a state of partial eruption, flames were shot up as if in resentment at the puny efforts of its rival. The exhibition continued till dawn. It is expected that these visits will be repeated during the summer, and, leaving Rome in the middle of the day of Saturday, much may be done by the

visitors before they get back to business on Monday morning. Vesuvius can be scaled on the night after their arrival. Then, on Sunday, excursion steamers will take them to Sorrento and on to the Blue Grotto of Capri for the price of about 40 cents, while another will carry off a portion of the crowd to Procida and Ischia, returning in ample time for the night train to Rome. Thirty years ago realities such as these would have been ridiculed as dreams. There are fifteen electric lights used for these night trips, each equal to about forty gaslights, the brilliancy being extraordinary, but far eclipsed by that of the streams of lava, which can be seen and traced as they course madly down the mountain. A thousand objects of interest which in the olden time have fascinated the traveler have been missed; but who cares for them? The mountain has been scaled, and that is enough to talk about. Vesuvius will, however, some day or other, have the last word." It is stated that an eruption commenced on July 25th.

Recent Discoveries at Babylon.

AMONG the antiquities recently received at the British Museum from the excavations at Babylon is a fine clay cylinder of Antiochus the Great, containing sixty lines of cuneiform writing in a perfect state of preservation. The inscription presents a good deal of variety from the alphabet of the same type which was used in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, but the language is to all intents and purposes the same that is found in Babylonian documents dating three centuries earlier; and the legend itself, recording the repairs by the king of the two great temples of Babylon, together with prayers for the royal protection of the tutelary divinities Nebo and Merodach, exhibits the stereotyped phrases with which all Assyriologists are familiar. The chief interest, therefore, of the document consists, not in any direct historical discovery, but in the evidence which is afforded that official records, of the same type as the early cylinders of Nineveh and Chaldea, were deposited in the temples of Babylon long after the date of the Macedonian conquest, and in the hope which we are thus authorized to entertain that contemporary accounts of the campaigns of Alexander and his successors will be brought to light as excavations are continued in the mounds of Amran and Jamjameh, from whence it is understood, all the recent relics, including the cylinders and tablet of Cyrus the Great, have been exhumed. At the personal solicitation of Sir Henry Layard before he left Constantinople, the Sultan was pleased to extend for another two years, dating from next Spring, the period during which the employees of the British Museum are to be permitted to continue their excavation of the mounds of Assyria and Babylonia.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

M. de Ujfalvy is to leave Paris at the end of the Summer on his new journey of exploration in Central Asia.

Dr. Hermann Muller's long-promised work on Alpine flowers is being printed, and will be published towards the end of the year.

The Museum at Voerol, in Central Asia, has been enriched by several hundred specimens of birds obtained during a recent zoological survey of Kuldja.

The Russian Government has granted a subsidy of 4,500 marks to Professor E. P. Aspin, to enable him to undertake archaeological investigations in Eastonia and Lithuania.

The Commission for the construction of the trans-Saharan Railway has determined that this great work shall be preceded by the establishment of a telegraphic line connecting Algiers with St. Louis in Senegal via Timbuctoo.

A Society for prosecuting the systematic excavation of ancient sites in Egypt is in process of formation. Several Egyptologists have promised their support. Miss Edwards is contemplating a lecture tour in the United States, with the object of assisting the fund.

Two Biological Expeditions are to be dispatched this Summer to the northern provinces of Russia. One will explore Lapland, the other the Mourman coast of the White Sea. To the former the St. Petersburg Society of Naturalists has allotted 1,000 roubles, and a similar sum to the latter.

The Collections in Natural History and ethnography brought home from the coasts of Siberia and Eastern Asia by the Vega are to be exhibited in the old hall of the Royal Library at the Palace, Stockholm. Baron Nordenfjöld invites naturalists and geographers to visit the collection.

Dr. M. C. Cooke, having been placed by the India Office at the disposal of the authorities of the Royal Gardens, Kew, has now entered upon his duties as cryptogamist attached to the Herbarium, and will for the present take charge of the collections of non-vascular cryptogams.

M. Ferry, French Minister of Public Instruction, presided at the first meeting of a commission established for the improvement of popular publications. It has been resolved that a sub-commission shall decide what works shall be rewarded and what subjects proposed by way of competition.

The Number of lions in Algeria is fast diminishing, and it is expected that the animals will soon be extirpated from the colony. As there is an increasing demand for public exhibitions at fairs and zoological gardens, an establishment has been formed at Bona, by a private individual, for lion-breeding.

Natural Caverns of enormous size—one being 600 feet long—has been discovered within the last few days in the neighborhood of West Harptree, near Wells, in Somerset, England. The investigations are still being carried on, and the discoveries have excited some interest among antiquaries and archaeologists.

M. Tresea, whose name has been connected with the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers for about twenty-five years, no longer belongs to that establishment. His office has been suppressed by a recent decision of M. Tisard, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. This unexpected resolution has created some sensation in the Paris scientific world.

Mr. L. Fletcher, M. A., Fellow of University College, Oxford, has been appointed to succeed Professor Story Markelyne as keeper of the Mineral Department of the British Museum. Mr. Fletcher was appointed first assistant in the department a little over three years ago, and the energy and ability with which he discharged the duties of that appointment promise well for the future of the Mineral Department.

Two Important Accessions have recently been received by the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew. The corporation of Carlisle has transferred to it the herbarium of Dr. Goodenough, who was formerly Bishop of the Diocese, and who died in 1827. This is rich in specimens of plants cultivated at Kew and Chelsea in the end of the last century, but which have hitherto been very imperfectly represented in the Kew Herbarium. The very extensive collections of mosses accumulated by the late Professor Schimper, of Strassburg, and upon which his well-known works upon this group of plants were based, has been purchased from Professor Schimper's family by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and also presented to Kew.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

M. ROEDERER, the head of the great champagne house, died at Rheims, France, July 28th.

GENERAL G. G. DINWILL, Democrat, has been renominated for Congress in the Third Tennessee District.

GENERAL GRANT has been elected President of the San Pedro and Canon Del Agua Mining Company, the property of which is located in New Mexico.

SAMUEL MARLIN, a well-known resident of Kennett Square, Pa., recently deceased, has left by will \$55,000 to various educational establishments in the State.

MRS. HAYES is soon going to Fremont to put her remodeled house in order for future residence. Her son, Webb Hayes, will, it is said, become a merchant in Toledo next Spring.

DR. MARION SIMS, Dr. Edward L. Keyes and Dr. Fordyce Barker are receiving, during their Summer vacation abroad, deserved attention in Paris from French surgeons and physicians.

PROFESSOR HENRY W. PAUL, a Dartmouth graduate, has gone to Tokio, Japan, to teach astronomy. He will receive \$4,000 a year and house-rent free. His engagement is for three years.

QUEEN OLGA of Greece has a kitchen so admirable in all its appointments as to be the wonder of that classic land. It may be said that she has made cooking a fashionable accomplishment in Greece.

COLONEL J. L. YOUNG, of Union, S. C., has been appointed Deputy United States Commissioner to gather and arrange the products of that State for the great national exhibition in New York in 1883.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, rests himself by reading novels. He is a great diner-out. He was thirty years old before he began to study law. Previously he was a physician.

GENERAL HANCOCK, in addition to his present duties, has been assigned to the command of the Department of the South, during the temporary absence of Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, United States Army, on detached service in Washington.

MR. WIRTSCHACKER has been librarian of the University of Virginia fifty-four years. His commission was signed by Thomas Jefferson himself, January 30th, 1826, only a few months before his death and a year after the University was opened.

JOSEPH STRONG CURTIS, son of George Ticknor Curtis, of New York, who is a distinguished mineralogist and mining expert on the Pacific Coast, has been appointed Special Census Expert in connection with the Geological Survey of Nevada and California.

MRS. HARRIET GIRARD CLARK, the widow of the late Dr. John Yardley Clark and last surviving niece of Stephen Girard, the founder of Girard College, died in Philadelphia July 26th. Her first husband was Baron Henry d'Allemant, a General of artillery under the first Napoleon.

MR. RUSKIN has consented to run against Mr. Bright as a Conservative candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. Mr. E. A. Freeman has been nominated by the Liberal students of St. Andrew's University as their candidate for the Rectorship now held by Lord Selborne.

On her return to England at the end of this month, the Empress Eugénie will only stay for a few days at Chislehurst, as she intends to spend the Autumn at Arenenberg, her beautiful place on Lake Constance. Before going to Switzerland, the Empress will pay a visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne.

A PORTRAIT of ex-Governor A. H. Reeder, the first Territorial Governor of Kansas, is to be placed in the executive office at Topeka. The painting represents Governor Reeder in the guise of a deck-passenger escaping from Kansas City on the steamer *A. H. Chambers*, in 1856, when the armed invaders of the State sought to take his life on account of his devotion to freedom.

THE Orphans' Court of Philadelphia has finally settled up the estate of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, just seventy-four years after his death. The principal asset consisted of shares owned by the decedent in the North American Land Company, which by his will were left to his wife and her issue. The final settlement of the estate divides \$19,385 between the Heyburn estate and Robert Morris, as next of kin.

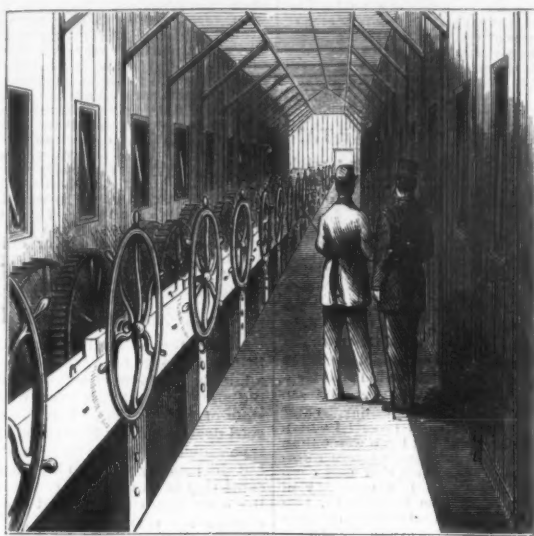
MR. CARL PETERSON, whose name is connected with some of the most renowned Arctic explorations, died at Copenhagen on June 24th. Mr. Peterson was a born Dane, but had lived many years in Greenland, and had there acquired a perfect knowledge of the Esquimaux language, being at the same time a most skilled hunter and fisherman. At the age of thirty-seven he was engaged by Captain Penny as interpreter, and accompanied his expedition in the years 1850-'51. Some years later he followed Dr. Kane on his unfortunate expedition, when the vessel had to be left in the ice and the crew were nearly starved and frozen to death.

CONSTANTINE HERING, M. D., the founder of homeopathic practice in this country, and a physician of great eminence both here and in Europe, died suddenly in Philadelphia, July 23d. This famous physician was born in Olchitz, Saxony, January 1st, 1800. He was a student and an explorer of the realms of nature from his boyhood. From 1811 to 1817 he attended the classical school at Zittau, where he made some fine collections. Thence he went to Dresden and Leipzig to study medicine and surgery, and, picking up some of Hahnemann's books, was profoundly impressed with the maxim, "Similia similibus curantur." At his graduation his thesis was on "The Medicine of the Future," and on the 23d of March, 1826, he received his degree of M. D. from the University of Wurzburg. He came to this country in 1833. It is said that Dr. Hering, when a young man, was betrothed to a daughter of the poet Richter, but the engagement was broken off.

PRINCESS ZORKA, who, it is stated, is to be married to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, is the favorite child of the ruler of Montenegro. Krasjany, the Croatian artist, describes her as a "charming, well-trained, sweet child, slender and agile as a roe, and with deep, soulful eyes." She was the only Montenegrin maiden whom the artist was permitted to paint. "When I showed her the finished portrait," he says, "she was so pleased that she asked, in the naivest manner possible, 'And am I, then, so beautiful?' To which I could only answer with the excuse that my work did not do justice to the original." She is not the first fiancée that rumor has given to Prince Alexander. It was said quite lately that he was to marry Mlle. Yusupoff, the daughter and co-heiress, with her younger sister, of a Russian prince, who is popularly credited with being the Czar's wealthiest subject. The Muscovite millionaire's income is chiefly derived from house property in the Russian capital, and not very long ago he was prosecuted by the police authorities of St. Petersburg for allowing his tenements to fall into decay and to lack the commonest sanitary appliances prescribed by law, so that an epidemic broke out among his tenants. It appears, however, that his daughter was an amiable and clever young lady, who would have brought the ruler of Bulgaria a dowry of \$10,000,000. The Emperor of Russia was believed to have arranged this match, but for some reason it was never brought to pass.



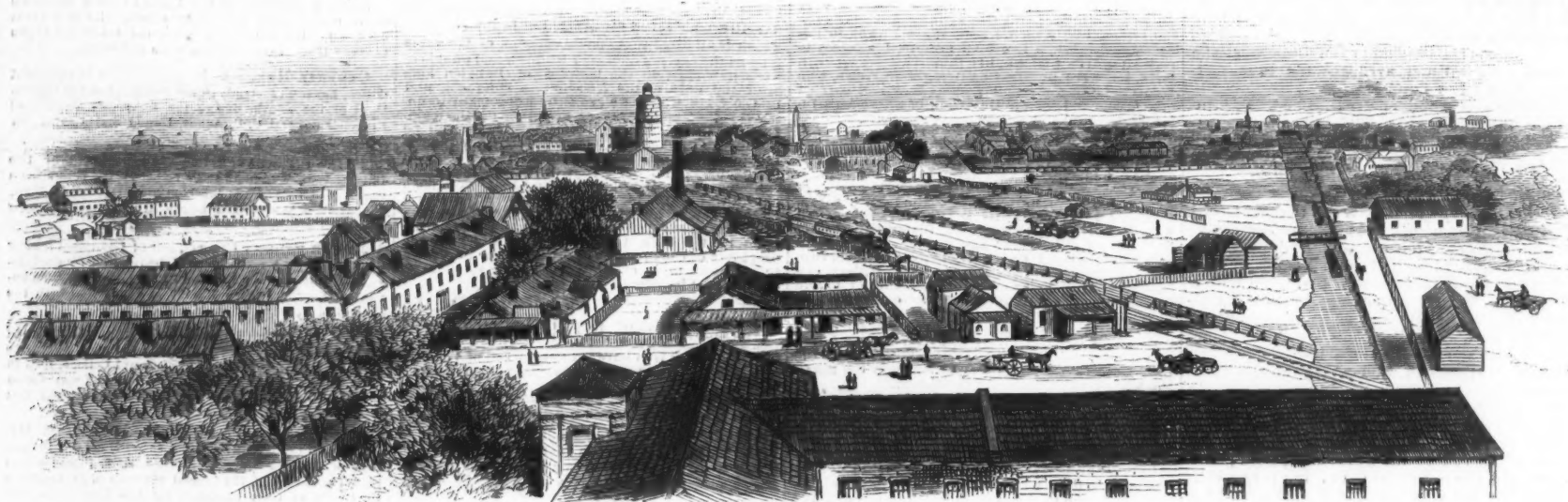
THE COURT HOUSE.



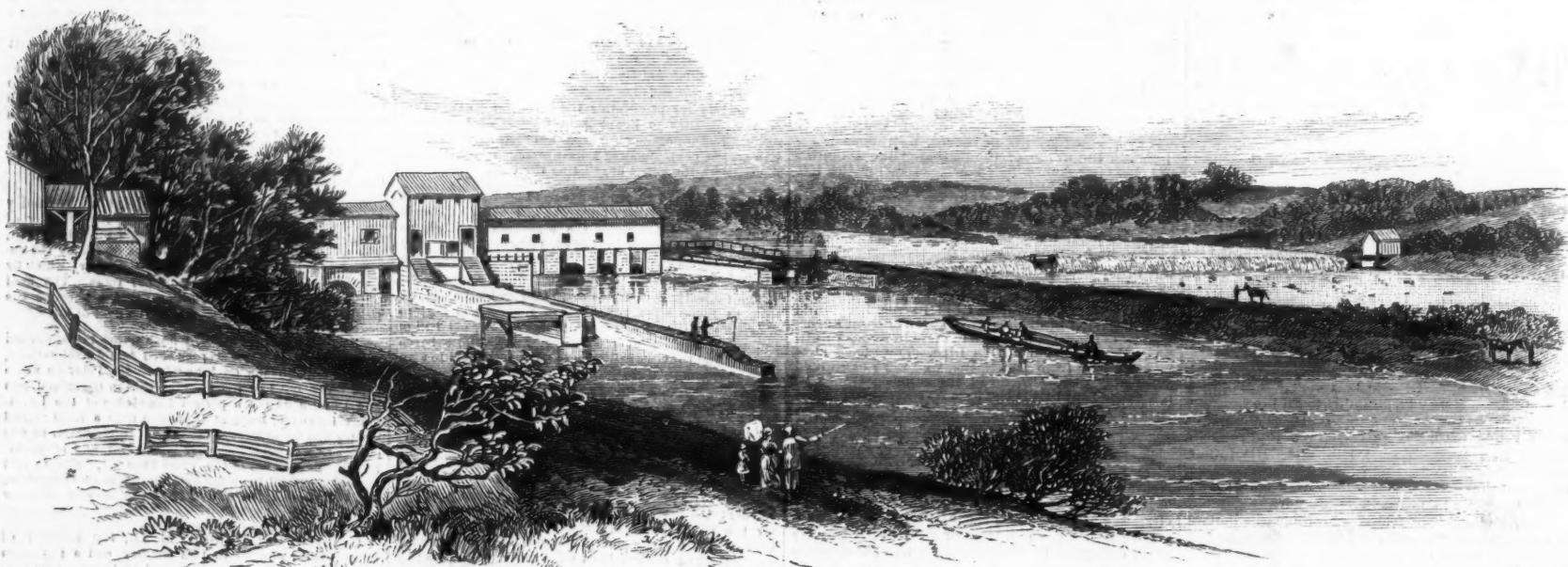
WHEELHOUSE OF THE CANAL.



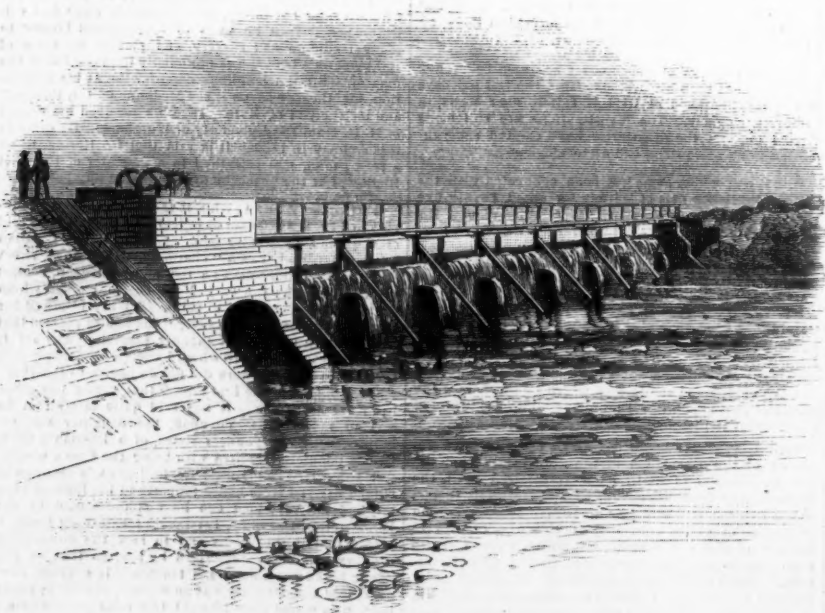
THE MASONIC TEMPLE.



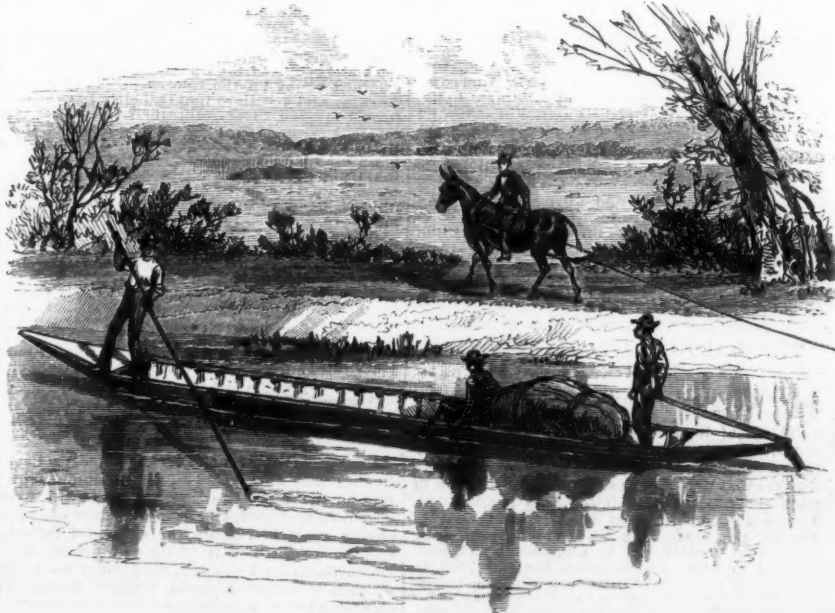
VIEW OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA.



A VIEW OF THE CANAL



WASTE GATES OF THE CANAL.



A SCENE ON THE CANAL.



SIGNOR ARRIGO BOITO, COMPOSER.

SIGNOR ARRIGO BOITO.

SIGNOR ARRIGO BOITO was born in Padua in 1842. His father, a painter, was a Venetian, and his mother was a Polish lady of high birth and cultivation. He entered the Conservatoire at Milan in 1853, and remained there for nine years, until September, 1862. While here his teacher was Alberto Mazzucato, and his comrade Signor Faccio, the eminent conductor of La Scala. The first work in which he came before the public was an allegory entitled "Le Sorelle d'Italia," for which he wrote the libretto, and which he produced in collaboration with Faccio. The two coadjutors were subsequently sent by the Government to Paris, Vienna and Berlin. His most important composition "Mefistofele," which has just been received with so much applause at Her Majesty's Opera in London, was first performed at La Scala on the 6th of July, 1868. "Mefistofele" was written before M. Gounod's "Faust," and was intended to be called by the latter title; but the name had to be altered and much of the libretto modified to avoid the suspicion of plagiarism. As *Faust* was transformed into *Mefistofele*, the title-part necessarily had to be developed very materially in the process. The critics were very severe upon it. Innovators are seldom received with favor. Boito had for a while to reconcile himself to reputed failure, but by degrees Bologna and other towns in Italy reversed the verdict of Milan. Boito has written an opera, "Ero e Leandro," and is engaged on two works—poems and music—"Nerone" and "Oreste." He is the author of several libretti, which are written with the hand of a dramatist and a musician. As a composer he is one of the great individualities of the time.

THE IRISH LOURDES.

THE little village of Knock, near Claremorris, County Mayo, Ireland, has lately become famous as the scene of several miraculous visions, and

thousands of pilgrims are now flocking to it, some for devotional purposes only, and others in the hope of being cured of various diseases which afflict them. The first of the apparitions was seen on the night of August 21st, 1879, by about twenty persons, who remained watching it nearly three hours. They agree in

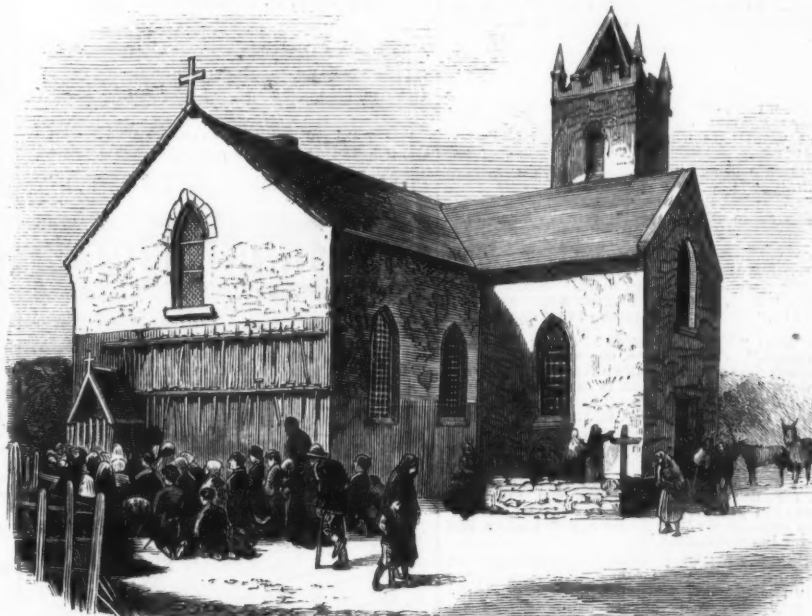


GENERAL PIEROLA, DICTATOR OF PERU.

describing it as a kind of raised picture or group of living statuary, standing out, so to speak, from one of the walls of the chapel, the figures being those of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph and St. John, beside which there was the likeness of an



HON. HORACE RUSSELL, NEW JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW YORK.—SEE PAGE 403.

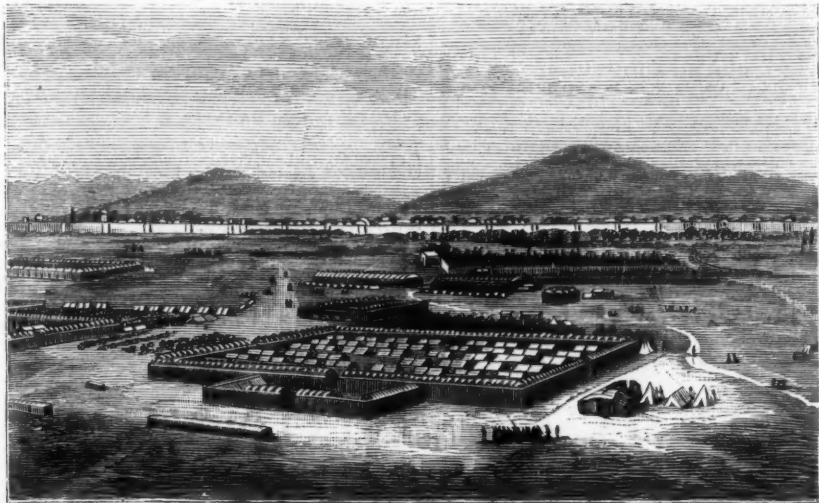


IRELAND.—GABLE END OF THE CHAPEL AT KNOCK, AGAINST WHICH THE APPARITIONS ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN.

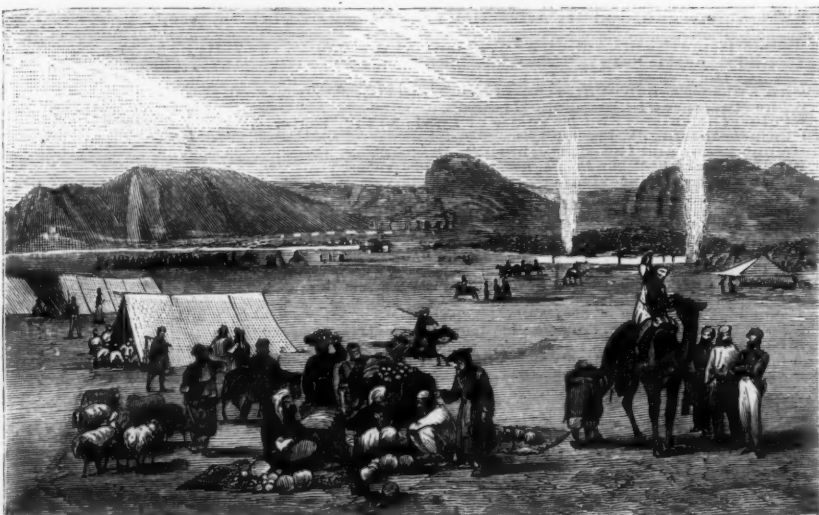
altar and a lamb, with a crucifix in the background. On January 2d last, at noon, the parish priest, the Rev. Archdeacon Cavanagh, and some other persons, saw mysterious lights upon the gable and on the outside of a pillar, supporting a figure, which latter was, however, too indistinct for recognition, whilst on the outside were more pillars and some luminous scrolls. These supposed supernatural appearances have been repeated on several subsequent occasions, and are firmly believed in by thousands of the faithful, who travel from all parts of the United Kingdom to pray at the shrine. A great number of miraculous cures are also alleged to have been effected—lameness, blindness and deafness being cured by the eating or outward application of bits of the brickwork and cement from the wall, which has been so much picked and scraped away for this purpose that it has now been boarded over. More than 200 such cures are vouched for by those who have taken pains to investigate the cases. An inquiry into the alleged visions and cures has been made by a commission, consisting of learned priests and Church dignitaries, appointed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and they have reported officially that the testimony is trustworthy and satisfactory. The Church has, however, as yet made no declaration concerning them, and even among Roman Catholics there are some who still have doubts. Suffice it to say that the place is now a centre of intense religious excitement, and will probably be for some time to come an Irish Lourdes.

GENERAL PIEROLA AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

THE latest intelligence concerning the war between Chili, Peru and Bolivia is certainly of an exciting nature. The Chilean Admiral Riveros, it is said, has announced his intention to bombard Lima, and has notified the diplomatic body in that capital to that effect. The notification also conveyed to the Foreign Ministers the intimation that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers would be



CANDAHAR UNDER BRITISH POSSESSION.



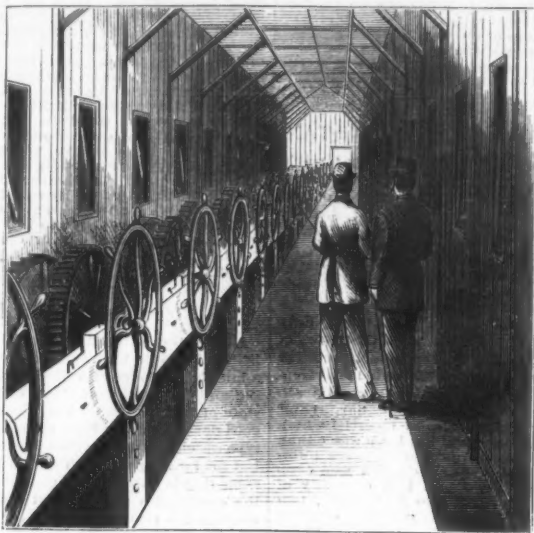
THE BRITISH DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.—CANDAHAR AT THE TIME OF THE OCCUPATION. SEE PAGE 403.



STATUE OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, THE WRITER OF CHILDREN'S STORIES, ERECTED AT COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.—SEE PAGE 403.



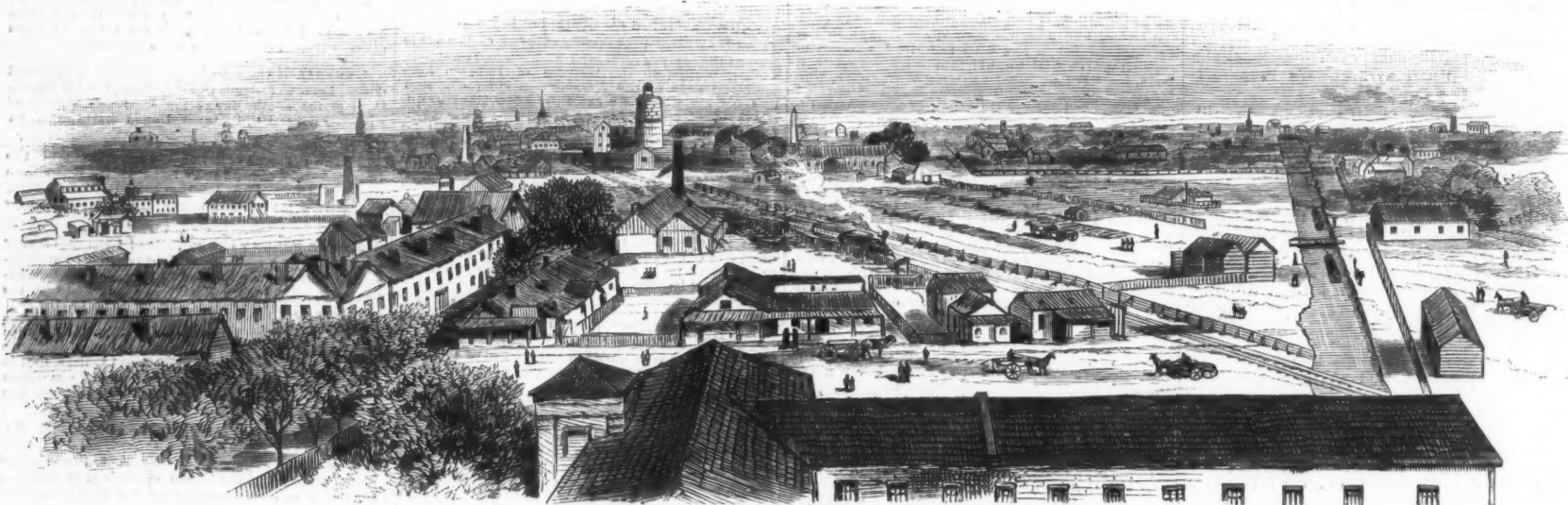
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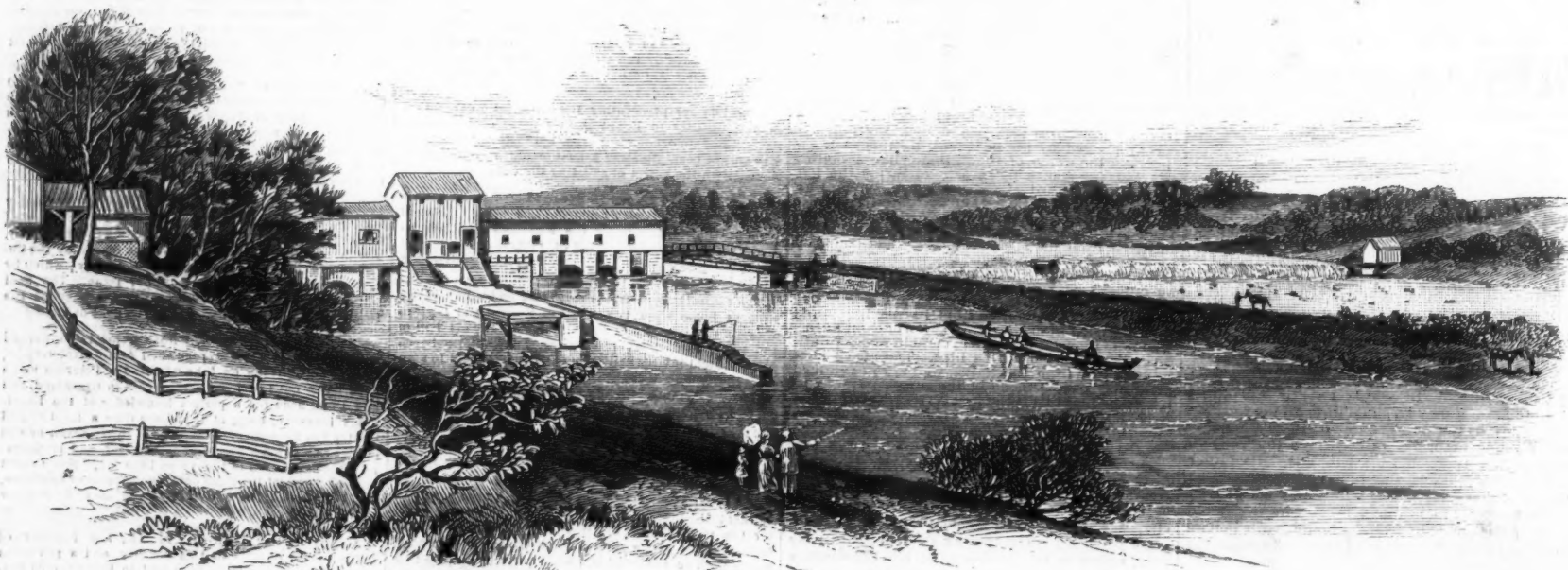
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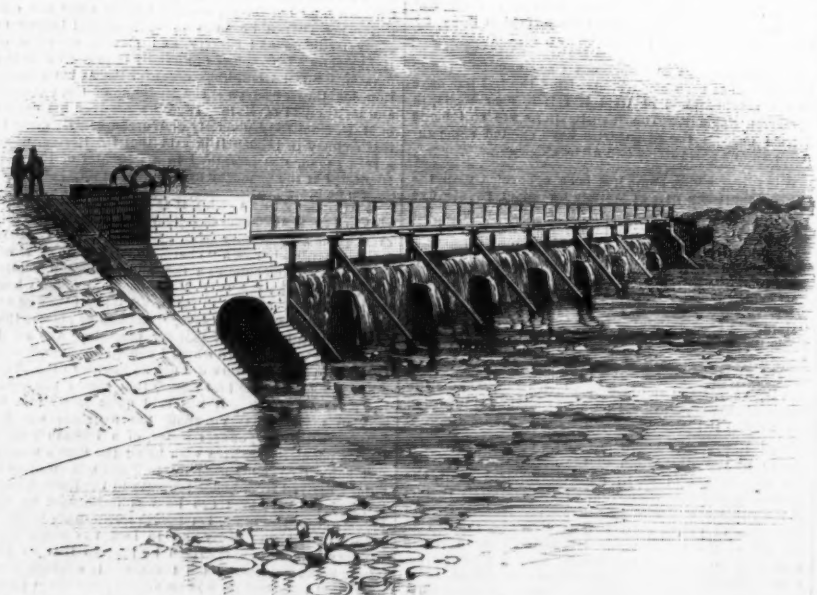
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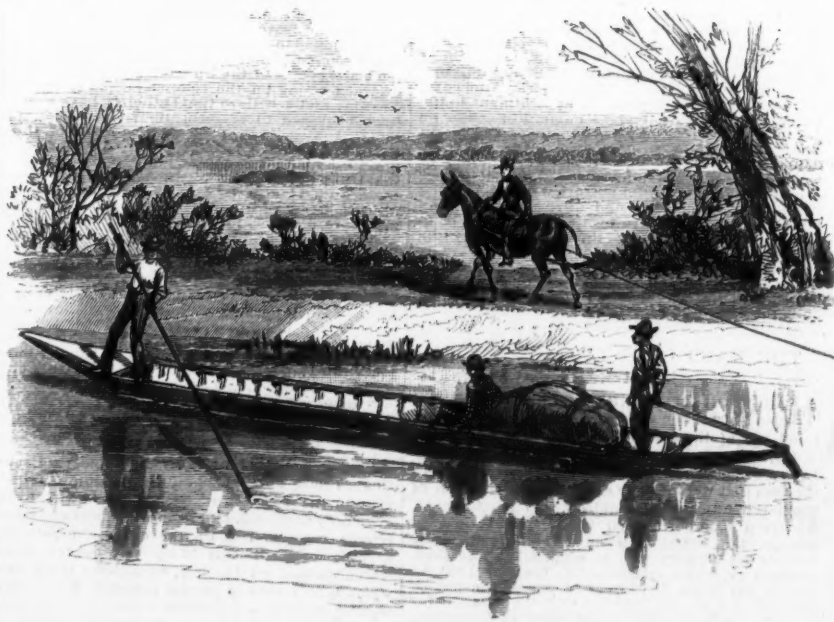
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SIGNOR ARRIGO BOITO, COMPOSER.

SIGNOR ARRIGO BOITO.

SIGNOR ARRIGO BOITO was born in Padua in 1842. His father, a painter, was a Venetian, and his mother was a Polish lady of high birth and cultivation. He entered the Conservatoire at Milan in 1853, and remained there for nine years, until September, 1862. While here his teacher was Alberto Mazzucato, and his comrade Signor Faccio, the eminent conductor of La Scala. The first work in which he came before the public was an allegory entitled "Le Sorelle d'Italia," for which he wrote the libretto, and which he produced in collaboration with Faccio. The two coadjutors were subsequently sent by the Government to Paris, Vienna and Berlin. His most important composition "Mefistofele," which has just been received with so much applause at Her Majesty's Opera in London, was first performed at La Scala on the 6th of July, 1868. "Mefistofele" was written before M. Gounod's "Faust," and was intended to be called by the latter title; but the name had to be altered and much of the libretto modified to avoid the suspicion of plagiarism. As *Faust* was transformed into *Mefistofele*, the title-part necessarily had to be developed very materially in the process. The critics were very severe upon it. Innovators are seldom received with favor. Boito had for a while to reconcile himself to reputed failure, but by degrees Bologna and other towns in Italy reversed the verdict of Milan. Boito has written an opera, "Ero e Leandro," and is engaged on two works—poems and music—"Nerone" and "Oreste." He is the author of several libretti, which are written with the hand of a dramatist and a musician. As a composer he is one of the great individualities of the time.

THE IRISH LOURDES.

THE little village of Knock, near Claremorris, County Mayo, Ireland, has lately become famous as the scene of several miraculous visions, and



GENERAL PIEROLA, DICTATOR OF PERU.

describing it as a kind of raised picture or group of living statuary, standing out, so to speak, from one of the walls of the chapel, the figures being those of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph and St. John, beside which there was the likeness of an



HON. HORACE RUSSELL, NEW JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW YORK.—SEE PAGE 403.

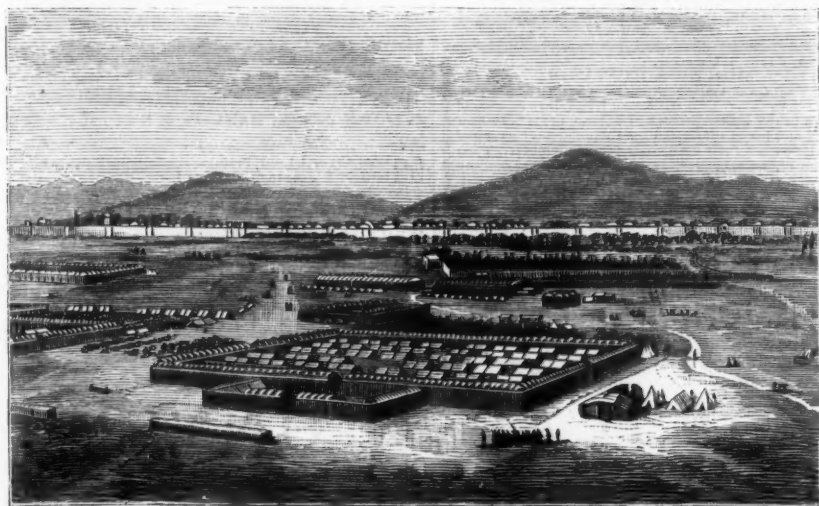


IRELAND.—GABLE END OF THE CHAPEL AT KNOCK, AGAINST WHICH THE APPARITIONS ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN.

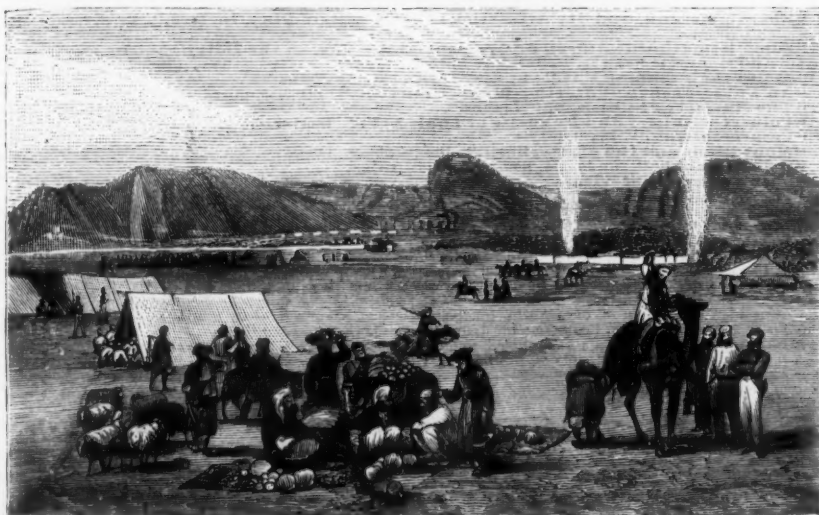
altar and a lamb, with a crucifix in the background. On January 2d last, at noon, the parish priest, the Rev. Archdeacon Cavanagh, and some other persons, saw mysterious lights upon the gable and on the outside of a pillar, supporting a figure, which latter was, however, too indistinct for recognition, whilst on the outside were more pillars and some luminous scrolls. These supposed supernatural appearances have been repeated on several subsequent occasions, and are firmly believed in by thousands of the faithful, who travel from all parts of the United Kingdom to pray at the shrine. A great number of miraculous cures are also alleged to have been effected—lameness, blindness and deafness being cured by the eating or outward application of bits of the brickwork and cement from the wall, which has been so much picked and scraped away for this purpose that it has now been boarded over. More than 200 such cures are vouched for by those who have taken pains to investigate the cases. An inquiry into the alleged visions and cures has been made by a commission, consisting of learned priests and Church dignitaries, appointed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and they have reported officially that the testimony is trustworthy and satisfactory. The Church has, however, as yet made no declaration concerning them, and even among Roman Catholics there are some who still have doubts. Suffice it to say that the place is now a centre of intense religious excitement, and will probably be for some time to come an Irish Lourdes.

GENERAL PIEROLA AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

THE latest intelligence concerning the war between Chili, Peru and Bolivia is certainly of an exciting nature. The Chilean Admiral Riveros, it is said, has announced his intention to bombard Lima, and has notified the diplomatic body in that capital to that effect. The notification also conveyed to the Foreign Ministers the intimation that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers would be



CANDAHAR UNDER BRITISH POSSESSION.



THE BRITISH DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.—CANDAHAR AT THE TIME OF THE OCCUPATION. SEE PAGE 403.



STATUE OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, THE WRITER OF CHILDREN'S STORIES, ERECTED AT COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.—SEE PAGE 403.

permitted to enter Callao Harbor up to the 8th inst., and receive all foreign families, or women and children, who desired to fly from the doomed city. From certain portions of the adjacent coast, no doubt, Lima can be reached by the aid of the Chilean fleet, the distance in a straight line not being more than four to four and a half miles from the centre of the city to a depth of ten fathoms of water. Its destruction is, therefore, a mere question of time, even without the assistance of a land force. The number of long-range guns which the Chileans have at command is small, however, and the work of seriously injuring the city at the distance stated will be exceedingly tedious. The Chilean admiral has already threatened that Lima, when taken, will be given up to destruction and the ravages of the Chilean troops, as were Mendoza and Arica, because, as he says, the Chilean officers cannot restrain their men. The Peruvians are preparing to give their women, children and household valuables an asylum. Tarma, a beautiful little town, situated beyond the impenetrable ramparts of the Cordilleras, has been selected as the place, and great activity is shown in its preparation for the large increase of population which it will doubtless soon receive.

In view of the critical state of affairs existing in Lima, the Dictator, Pierola, has decreed that every man between sixteen and sixty years of age, excepting the clergy and the medical profession, and a few employees of the Government offices, must present himself in uniform, and to drill every day from 11 o'clock until 1. To enable men to do this, all places of business are to be closed from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. Those who do not comply with this order will immediately be sent to join the active army. All foreigners are invited to form themselves into corps to maintain order and protect property, in the event of the city being left at any time without the usual guardians of the peace. No inhabitant of the province of Lima is allowed to go beyond its limits without a passport. As an example of the spirit which animates the people, the Archbishop of Lima has placed the treasure of the church at the disposal of the Government, to be used in the service of the country.

The Dismal Swamp.

A VIRGINIA paper tells some things which are not generally known about the Dismal Swamp. It is not a vast bog sunk low in the ground, into which the drainage of the surrounding country flows. On the contrary, it is above the level ground some fifteen or twenty feet, as was demonstrated by actual surveys. Instead of being a receptacle into which rivers and streams enter and flow, it is in reality an immense reservoir that, in its vast sponge-like bulk, gathers the waters that fall from the heavens and pours them into the five different rivers which flow onwards to the sea. Any one would imagine that the Dismal was a veritable charnel-house that spreads its miasmas throughout the country. On the contrary, it is the healthiest place on the American continent. The swamp is entirely of green timber. There is absolutely no decomposed wood; one sees trees lying around the forests and swamps. The two principal woods that grow in the place are the juniper and cypress, which never rot. They fall prone on the ground like other trees, but instead of the wood decomposing it turns into peat, and lies indissoluble by air or water for ages, perfectly sound. There is nothing in the swamp to create miasma; no rising of the tides and decomposition of rank vegetables; no marshes exposed to the burning rays of the sun. All is fresh and sweet, and the air is laden with as sweet odors as the fragrant woods in May, when the fragrance of the flowers mingles with the pungent scent of the pine and dogwood. In the ante-bellum days all planters were anxious to hire their slaves to shingle-makers in the swamp on account of its healthfulness. Mr. Reddick, a well-known contractor, says he worked a gang of fifty hands for fifteen years in the Dismal, getting shingles, and in all that time there was not a single case of ague and fever. I have seen numerous affidavits of overseers and agents who have lived in the swamp their whole lifetime, and they never knew a death caused by miasma or a solitary instance of ague and fever. The air is pure and sweet, and the water, tinged to a faint wine hue by the juniper, is as potent a medical drink as is to be found at the famous watering-places of the Virginia mountain spas. It is often used by vessels going on a foreign cruise on account of its healthful properties, and also because it keeps fresh and clear for years. It is a strong and invigorating tonic, with a pleasant taste.

The United States and Europe.

THE United States number now nearly or quite 50,000,000 people. A hundred millions could be sustained, without increasing the area of a single farm or adding one to their number, by merely bringing our product up to the average standard of reasonably good agriculture; and then there might remain for export twice the quantity we now send abroad to feed the hungry in foreign lands. No longer divided by the curse of slavery, this nation is now united by bonds of mutual interest and of common speech, tied by the iron band of 85,000 miles of railway, and is yet only beginning to feel the vital power and grandeur of a truly national existence. What may be the future of this land few can yet conceive. Texas alone comprises as much as the German Empire, England and Wales combined. Texas has now about 2,000,000 people within her boundaries; the Empire of Germany, England and Wales, about 67,000,000. The good land in Texas is equal in area to the good land in Germany and Great Britain. Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa combined more than equal France in area and possess more fertile land. Only 25 years ago John Brown and his companions redeemed Kansas from slavery; Nebraska was then indicated on our maps as a part of "The Great American Desert," and Iowa had scarcely become a State. Their population may now be 2,500,000. France has 37,000,000. The great middle section of Eastern Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Western Carolina, and Southern Virginia has been hemmed in by the curse of slavery, and is yet almost a terra incognita, but it is replete with wealth in minerals, in timber, and in fertile valleys of almost unequalled climate for health and vigor. This section is almost equal to the Austrian Empire in its area, and more than equal in resources. It has a sparse population of only one or two millions. The Austrian Empire has over 37,000,000. The healthy upland country of Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas contains vast areas of fertile woodland, which can be bought by the hundred thousand acres at half a dollar an acre, on which sheep and cotton thrive equally well. These sections are being slowly occupied by white farmers, and wait for immigrants who can bring them to use. In a few short years, sheep, fed mainly upon the kernel of the cotton-seed and upon the grasses that follow the cotton, will send to market from the same fields, alternately occupied, as much wool as cotton. This warm section is more than equal to Italy in area; it has perhaps 2,000,000 people. Italy contains 27,000,000. The fertile lands of the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, and along the Potomac in Maryland, more than equal Belgium. They may contain half a million of people. Belgium has more than 5,000,000. In the consideration of this problem of productive capacity, there are other factors of the greatest importance. What are the burdens to be born by our people compared to others? What is the mortgage on this land that we possess?

BOOK NOTICE.

GEORGE P. ROWEL & Co's. American Newspaper Directory is one of the most complete works of the kind ever produced. It is copious, without being inflated, communicative without being verbose. It gives the essence, and in homopathic but effective quantities. It contains what purports to be an accurate list of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and the Dominion of Canada, together with a description of the towns and cities in which they are published. Such a book is now an absolute requirement, and when we come to glance at the volume for 1880 before us, we feel that the herculean task has been performed exceptionally well.

FRANK LESLIE'S "SUNDAY MAGAZINE"

for September will contain the opening chapters of a new serial story, entitled "Hester Morgan's Husband," by L. T. Meade, a powerful and well-known writer, and the concluding chapters of the interesting serial, "Be-be, the Naitmaker's Daughter." An illustrated article on the "Benedictine Order" comes in apropos in view of the recent millennial celebration of the birth of the founder. "The Roman Breviary" is a valuable article, and "Peter Paul Rubens," "Florence the Beautiful" and "The Crusades," are interesting. "Timothy" is the subject of the Children of the Bible; "Balaam," the Old Testament portrait and sketch, and "The Pharaohs," are the gentle rulers mentioned in the Scripture series. "Maid Marjory," the new juvenile serial, becomes more interesting as the story develops. The younger members of the family are well attended to, and the miscellaneous contributions are all valuable and interesting. The number is strong in poetry of a high order. In the editorial department some attention is given to the question, "Who was the Real Founder of Sunday Schools?"

FAIRBANKS SCALES IN RUSSIA.

EVERY ten years an agricultural exhibition is held at Nizhny, Russia, an important port on the Baltic. The exhibition which has just closed was the largest of its kind ever held in Russia. Fairbanks Scales were represented in large assortment, and carried off the highest prize, as they had done a few weeks before in the exhibit made before the Russian Imperial Technical Society at St. Petersburg.

FUN.

A YOUNG TURK.—Governor: "How dare you, Tommy? I shall tell your mamma!" Tommy: "Oh, I don't care what mamma says! She's too young!"

A CLEAN "CHEEK."—Examiner: "What is the meaning of the verb 'prepare'?" Small Boy: "Dunno, sir." Examiner: "What did you do before you came up for examination?" Small Boy: "Er—washed my face!"

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SCHOLAR (to the teacher): "Did you say that the hairs of my head were all numbered?" Teacher: "Yes, my dear." Sunday-School Scholar: "Well, then" (pulling out a hair and presenting it), "what's the number of that one?"

TEACHER: "What is a score?" Pupil: "A baseball record." Teacher: "No, no; what I mean is, how much does a score signify numerically? What idea does it give you? That is to say, if I were to tell you that I had a score of horses, what would you think?" Pupil: "Please, marm, I should think you was stufin'!"

"WILLIAM, you have again come up unprepared!" "Yes, sir." "But from what cause?" "Laziness, sir." "Johnson, give William a good mark for his uprightness." "Hes, you proceed." "I have not prepared, too, sir." "But why not?" "From laziness, sir." "Johnson, give Bates a bad mark for plagiarism!"

A MERCHANT in a provincial town in Scotland had a habit of saying, "It might have been waur" to everything that was told him, however sad the story might be. A neighbor, thinking that he would knock the wind out of him, one morning said, "Man, I had an awful dream last night." "Ay, what did ye dream?" "I dreamed that I was in hell." "It might have been waur." "How could it have been waur?" "If it had been a reality."

THE SCOTCHMAN AND THE MINERALOGIST—"Yon man gave me his bag to carry by a short cut across the hills to his inn, while he took the other road. Eh! It was dreadfully heavy, and when I got out of his sight, I determined to see what was in it, for I wondered at the unusual weight of the thing; and, man, it's no use for you to guess what was in that bag, for 'o'd ne'er find out. It was stones." "And did you carry it?" "Carry it! Man, did you think I was as mad as himself? Nae! nae! I emptied them all out, but I filled the bag again from the pile near the house, and I gave him good measure for his money."

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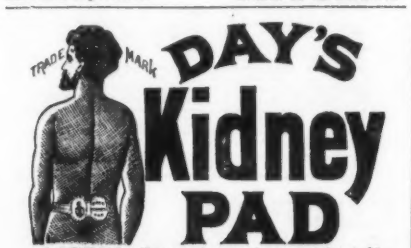
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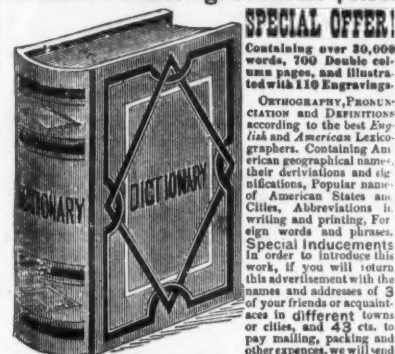
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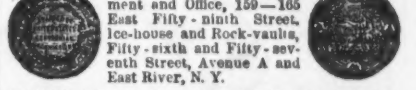
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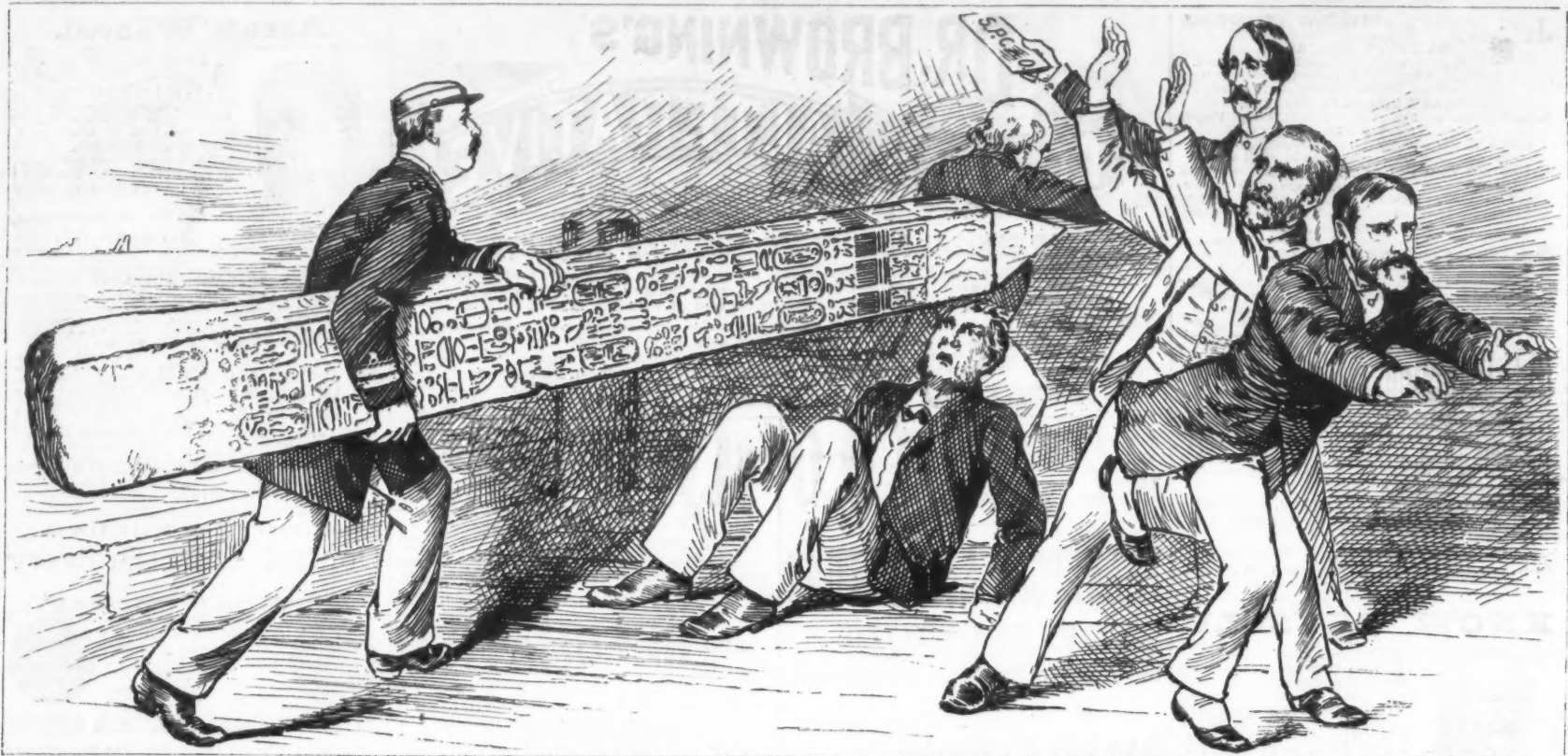
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